

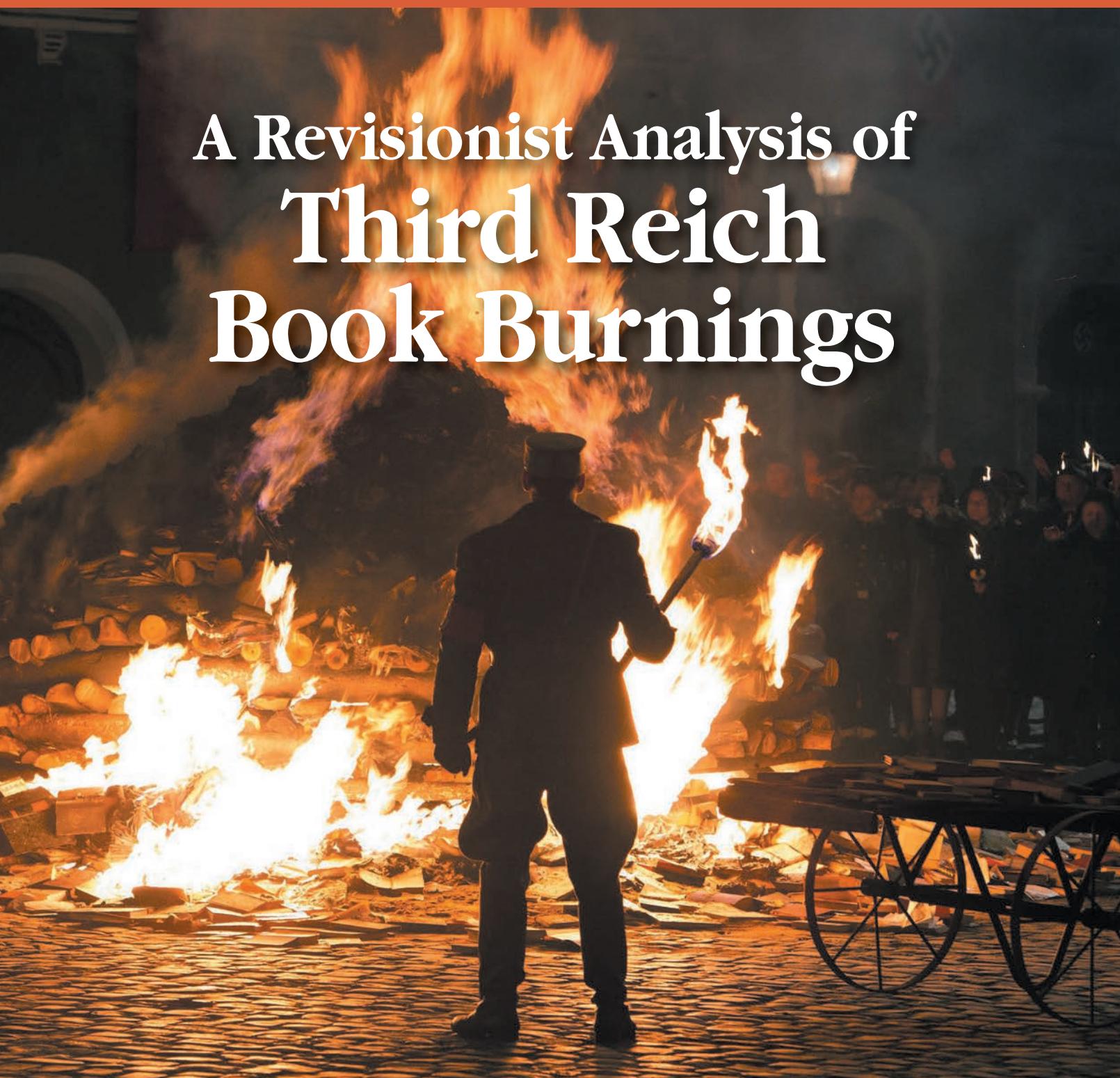
Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

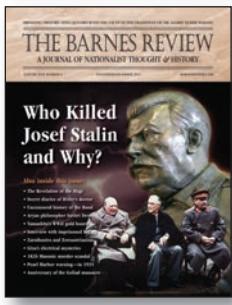
# THE BARNES REVIEW

## A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

VOLUME XXIX NUMBER 5 • SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2023 • [WWW.BARNESREVIEW.COM](http://WWW.BARNESREVIEW.COM)

### A Revisionist Analysis of Third Reich Book Burnings





# Ready for Some Real History?

*THE BARNES REVIEW magazine is dedicated to bringing history into accord with the facts—facts most Americans are not getting ...*

**R**EAL history is under attack. As you read this, fake history is being written by the minions of the “woke” elite in the same way they create fake news. Our once great heroes are now oppressors. The creators of Western civilization are genocidal colonizers. Our own Founding Fathers are reduced to no more than cruel and bigoted slavemasters. Worse, certain topics remain beyond the pale of discussion at all. This “new history” is a compulsory narrative, the very bedrock of politically correct Marxist propaganda. He who controls the present dictates the past—and the future. But there is a cure for this sickness.

In THE BARNES REVIEW (TBR) magazine, you get uncensored facts, free from the poison of political correctness. You’ll see vignettes of man’s history from the Paleolithic era to the present, explore ancient enigmas, learn about forgotten civilizations, get a view from “the other side” about our most costly wars and read insightful analyses of the momentous events that have shaped our world.

No cause is more important to the survival of civilization than the presentation of REAL history. Our purpose—to bring history into accord with the facts—was enunciated by our namesake, Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes. It was Barnes who began the crusade to accomplish this goal. And today, we need truth more than ever. Your subscription to TBR supports this vital work so we can help prevent the day when the purposeful distortion of history produces its certain result—the nightmarish mental tyranny dreamt of by George Orwell, a scenario now approaching fruition.

Subscribe to TBR today. One year inside the U.S. (six print issues) is \$56; two years (12 print issues) are \$88. Canada and Mexico are \$75 per year. All other nations are \$90 per year. We also have a PDF option. A one-year PDF subscription—*TBR Online*—is just \$36 per year. Download the PDF on your electronic device anywhere in the world—a great option for foreign subscribers. You can also print the PDF issue at home if you prefer a hard copy. (Need email address for *TBR Online*.) To subscribe, write TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free, M.-Th. 8-4 ET, to charge. See also BarnesReview.com.





# Race and Racial Differences: A Handbook for the 21st Century

**How DNA Shapes Mankind Into Seven Major Races**

The first honest, updated DNA/genealogical study done on the human race in 50 years. With 64 photographs, 16 illustrations, seven maps, six tables, and 11 explanatory charts.

By Arthur Kemp B.A.

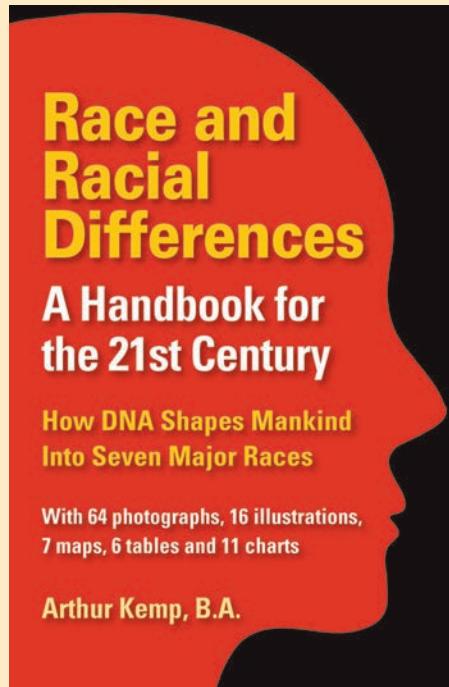
**R**ace is real, it is biological in nature, and it is shaped and determined by genetics alone. This book is the first to conclusively show exactly how races are physically and psychologically shaped by individual genes.

Using data and references from dozens of highly reputable scientists and journals, this fully referenced work starts with an overview of the development of the study of race, from the earliest times up to the very latest advancements in DNA analysis.

From there, it provides a comprehensive yet easily understandable overview of how human DNA works, which is vital to any understanding of how genes, at a Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) level, are responsible for shaping individuals.

When large numbers of people share similar SNPs, they form distinct groups which manifest themselves as “races.”

Human DNA is made up of three major components: Y-chromosomes, mtDNA (which is inherited unchanged through the male and female lines),



and autosomal DNA. When these three components are plotted according to their geographic locations, they dramatically divide into seven distinct regions. Each region clusters according to genetic similarity—the classic definition of race.

This science of genetic clustering is used by all the “home DNA testing kit” companies to provide “ancestry and origin” results. It provides unequivocal proof of the biological existence of race, and definitively destroys any claims that race is a “social construct.”

This work builds on the seven regions reality by probing deeper and

revealing the exact genes and SNPs—by name and location in the chromosomes—which determine the physical differences we see before us as racial types.

Then the process whereby these genes are unequally distributed among the seven major regions is discussed—and how this differentiated genetic distribution has created different races.

In this way, the genes responsible for eye color, hair color, hair texture, skull shape, facial features, skeletal structure and, finally, psychology and intelligence are all individually named, leaving no doubt as to the genetic basis of race.

The seven different races are then named. Then, in a first for this century, these seven major races—and all their subgroups—are reviewed in an illustrated racial typology section which lays bare the vast genetic diversity of mankind.

Finally, the book ends with a definitive, fact-based refutation of the five major race-denial claims.

There is literally no other book on the topic of race like this in the world. It is a handbook on race, DNA, and racial typology for the 21st Century.

Softcover, 194 pages, #959, \$22 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the United States from THE BARNES REVIEW, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET or purchase online at [www.BarnesReview.com](http://www.BarnesReview.com).

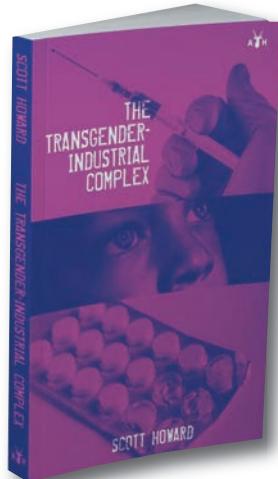


New book from TBR BOOK CLUB explains disturbing modern trend ...

## ***The Transgender-Industrial Complex***

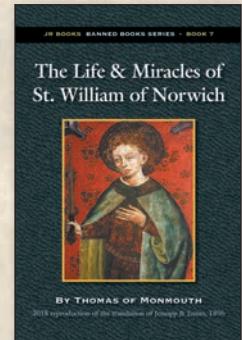
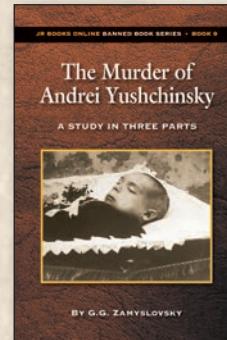
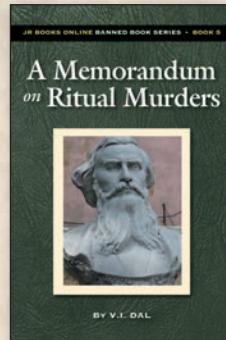
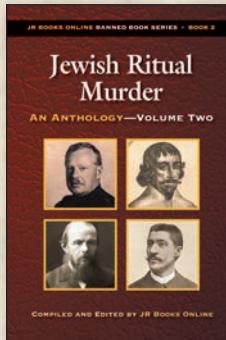
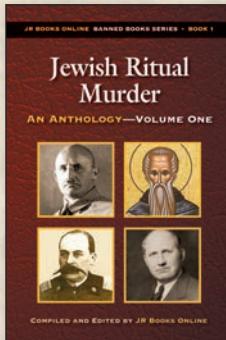
**A**uthor Scott Howard exposes the actors financing the institutionalization of transgenderism. Behind the medical research into dangerous sex-change operations for children, pride parades and drag queen story hours is a mountain of money. Sex education, the homosexual and feminist precursor projects, and the global propaganda are all pushed and paid for by very wealthy and well-connected people with motive, will, a lust for money and a complete disregard for the people whose lives they are destroying. Howard demonstrates that the transgender phenomenon is not the grassroots movement its advocates want you to believe. The push for gender madness is in fact a racket.

Impeccably sourced and researched, *The Transgender-Industrial Complex* pulls the mask off the complex network of influential groups responsible. Howard takes a deep dive into the murky depths of the big money behind “Big Gay,” exposing how the concept gained such recognition, why almost every corporation is embracing it, why the vast majority of media outlets refuse to expose the truth as well as the goals of the people behind it. Wide-ranging, specific, advanced and accessible, *The Transgender Industrial Complex* is essential reading for anyone who wants to understand why every institution with power, and many without, are uniform in their inversion of reality on this “faddish” subject. Softcover, 447 pages, #992, \$30 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. from THE BARNES REVIEW, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET. Purchase also at [www.BarnesReview.com](http://www.BarnesReview.com).



# RITUAL MURDER WAS REAL?

Outlandish accusations or outlandish crimes?  
The court trials, evidence and witness accounts . . .



## Jewish Ritual Murder: An Anthology—Volume 1

Volume One of the two-volume JEWISH RITUAL MURDER ANTHOLOGY SERIES begins with Julius Streicher's *Der Stürmer Special Ritual Murder* issue and continues with Cardinal Lorenzo Ganganelli's *Report*, Walsh's *Isabella of Spain*, Neophyots's *A Testimony of Ritual Murder* and I.I. Lyutostansky's *On the Use of Christian Blood by the Jews*, with a few smaller items of interest. **Volume One:** Softcover, 467 pages, #933, indexed, \$30.

## Jewish Ritual Murder: An Anthology—Volume 2

Volume Two of the two-volume JEWISH RITUAL MURDER ANTHOLOGY SERIES contains: *My Irrelevant Defence* by Arnold Spencer Leese, *A Short Demurrer* by William Prynne (1600-1669), two articles from *La Civiltà Cattolica*, a fragment from *The Brothers Karamazov* by Dostoyevsky, *Murdered by Jews* by Desportes—an account of the murder of a Christian boy in Damascus—and two articles by Harold Covington. The volume concludes with a translation of *Jewish Ritual Crime* by Albert Monniot. **Volume Two:** Softcover, 424 pages, #934, \$30.

Both JRM ANTHOLOGY VOLUMES as a Set: \$50—#935.

## A Memorandum on Ritual Murders

One of the most famous ritual murder trials occurred in the Russian town of Velizh in the early 19th century after the mutilated and exsanguinated corpse of a little Christian boy had been found in the forest. Although the Jewish culprits would be eventually acquitted, the ritual nature of the murder would still be firmly established. That trial is described in detail, along with many other cases of ritual murder. Written in 1844 by V.I. Dal, famed for his mammoth explanatory dictionary of the Russian language. Dal told the truth here because no one could censor him. In czarist Russia, one could speak freely on this subject, which is no longer the case in the present-day “democratic” Russian Federation. Softcover, 141 pages, indexed, #937, \$20.

## The Murder of Andrei Yushchinsky

By G.G. Zamyslovsky. Shortly before World War I, the Russian Empire was shaken by the brutal murder of Andrei Yushchinsky, a 13-year-old boy whose exsanguinated body, bearing all the traces of ritual murder, was found in March 1911 on the outskirts of Kiev. The ensuing trial, held in the autumn of 1913, attracted wide attention not only in Russia but also in Europe—and even the United States. Mendel Beilis was the only defendant. Although he was acquitted by the jury, the same verdict also insisted it was a ritual murder, one committed in a Jewish brick factory. Also included in the book is the expert opinion of Roman Catholic priest I.B. Pranaitis. Softcover, 486 pages, #940, \$35.

## The Life & Miracles of St. William of Norwich

Was an innocent boy in 12th-century England brutally murdered by bloodthirsty fanatics? This book is the full manuscript of Benedictine monk Thomas of Monmouth who, in A.D. 1173, chronicled the murder of William of Norwich. Thomas claimed William, a 12-year-old tanner's apprentice, had been ritually murdered by Jews in contempt of the Christian faith. It's the first such account, specifically that of Jewish ritual murder of a child, in the historical record. This edition is complete and unabridged as translated by Cambridge academicians Jessopp & James in 1896. Softcover, 170 pages, indexed, #939, \$20.

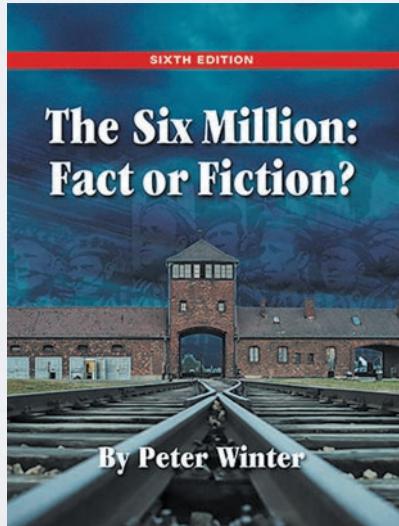
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**One of the Most Popular Holocaust Books Ever Composed Is Back in Stock in a New Sixth Edition!**

# The Six Million: Fact or Fiction?

**R**evised, edited, updated, and expanded, this work is without a doubt the single most important Revisionist examination of the legend of the “Six Million” Holocaust as yet published. Just a few of the amazing revelations contained in this sixth edition include:

- Zionists and Nazis cooperated before the war on writing Germany’s racial laws—and in the setting up of Jewish settlements in Palestine;
- Zionists offered to fight for Germany against Britain in WWII;
- Nazi policy was first aimed at encouraging Jews to emigrate, and then, after the war broke out, to evacuating them east of the Urals;
- Official German records show that there were 4.5 million Jews under Nazi control, and, of that number, 4.3 million lodged claims as “Holocaust victims” after the war;
- The Soviet Union used torture to produce the lion’s share of “confessions” extracted from Germans to support the “extermination” allegations;
- The shocking lies and distortions contained in the two Demjanjuk trials;
- The Jewish lead prosecutor in the “Einsatzgruppen” trials publicly admitted to having witnessed torture and personally used death threats to extract confessions from German prisoners;
- Exactly what Adolf Eichmann confessed to;
- The Auschwitz Camp Museum has formally admitted that the “gas chamber” it has shown to millions of tourists is actually fake;
- Original German plans of Auschwitz show no “gas chambers”;
- Forensic chemical examination of Auschwitz has disproved the use of Zyklon-B in the so-called “ruined gas chambers”;
- Official Polish university archeological digs at



Belzec and Sobibor have failed to find any evidence of “gas chambers,” and how a similar dig at Chelmno contradicted “eyewitness” testimony;

- The “gas chambers” at Majdanek have glass windows, baths, and real showers for the “victims”;
- The “carbon monoxide” gas bottles on display at Majdanek, still connected to a “gas chamber,” are engraved and marked as “carbon dioxide”;
- Details of the “Star of David gas chamber tile” hoax at the 2013 Treblinka archaeological dig;
- A delousing chamber at Dachau is called a homicidal gas chamber;
- German POWs were forced to alter a shower room at Sachsenhausen to support a Soviet show trial. The forgery was so crude that the Communists knocked down the building in 1952.
- The Bergen-Belsen camp is reviewed, with an explanation of the typhus epidemic that swept the camp in the last months of the war and created the horror images of emaciated dead bodies now associated with “the Holocaust.”
- This new edition also deals with the “eyewitness survivor” memoirs and their outright lies and forgery, starting with a superbly illustrated exposé of the faked memoirs of “Nazi hunter” Simon Wiesenthal and many others.
- Finally, the last section discusses the all-important question of how and why the Holocaust storytellers have gone through so much trouble to make up the incredible story of “the Six Million.”

Softcover, 8.5 x 11 format, 180 illustrations, 125 information-packed pages, #604, \$25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. from The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 or visit us online at [www.BarnesReview.com](http://www.BarnesReview.com).



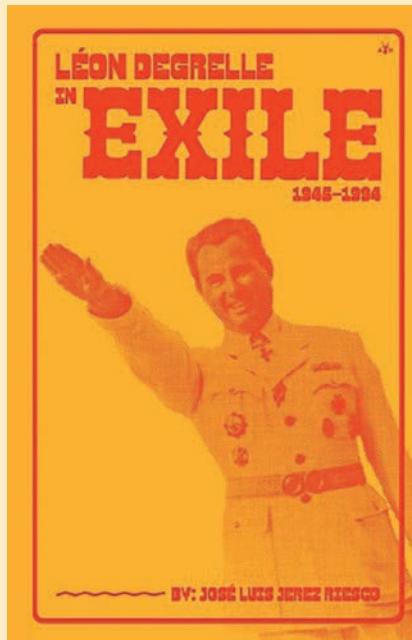
*New!*

# LÉON DEGRELLE IN EXILE: 1945-1994

By JOSÉ LUÍS JEREZ RIESCO

**C**rash landing in San Sebastián, Spain, in 1945, Waffen SS officer Léon Degrelle narrowly escaped death from his native Belgium and the Allied forces. Stripped of his Belgian citizenship and sentenced to death in absentia for fighting on the German side against Bolshevism on the Eastern Front during WWII, Degrelle lived the rest of his life in exile in Spain, harbored unofficially by Francisco Franco's government.

During these 49 years in exile, Degrelle never expressed any regret for his place in the war, nor did he remain silent as fantastical narratives were woven about the events of the war and the supposed atrocities of the Germans and their allies in the decades following. Despite attacks on his family, vilification by the whole world and many conflicts with



the Church, he never wavered in either his Catholic faith or his conviction in National Socialism.

*Léon Degrelle in Exile: 1945-1994* presents the story of these 49 years, complete with extensive letters between Degrelle and his friends and family, interviews, speeches and anecdotes from those who knew and loved him. Degrelle was one of the few remaining from the Axis side to share his account of the war and his commentary on the world as it changed drastically after the Axis defeat in 1945.

Softcover, 518 pages, #993, \$30 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET or purchase online at [www.BarnesReview.com](http://www.BarnesReview.com).

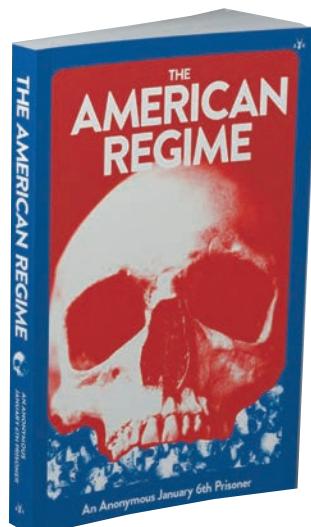


NEW FROM THE BARNES REVIEW BOOK CLUB . . .

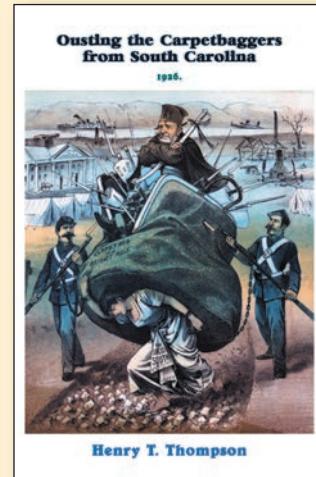
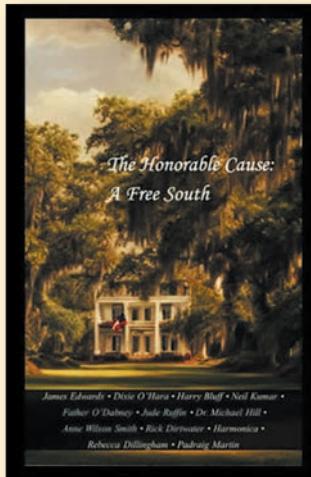
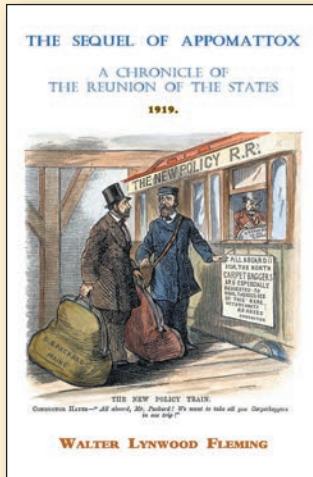
## THE AMERICAN REGIME

**A**fter being targeted and locked up by the federal government in the wake of the events of Jan. 6, 2021, the author of *The American Regime* delves into the study of history, philosophy and politics to answer the singular question of our time: “What precisely is the nature of the evil that now openly rules over America and, through the American Empire, the broader world?” More Americans than ever understand they live under an oppressive regime, but do not really know who is calling the shots.

Once one steps past the acknowledgment that the United States is no longer the land of the free, disagreement abounds. The author confronts the prominent theories of political power, searching for a single, coherent understanding of the nature of this oppressive Leviathan. In an era of lies and tyranny, the truth will indeed set us free—but only if we can identify that what passes for truth is often little more than blinding government propaganda. This fascinating analysis of power in modern America is a worthy contribution to Western thought. Softcover, 290 pages, #991, \$25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. from THE BARNES REVIEW, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET or visit [www.BarnesReview.com](http://www.BarnesReview.com).



# POLITICALLY INCORRECT BOOKS ON SOUTHERN CULTURE, HISTORY



## *The Honorable Cause: A Free South* Twelve Southern Essays

*The Honorable Cause: A Free South* is a collection of 12 essays written by pro-Southern and pro-secession activists. It places into context what it means to be “Southern” and why Southern identity is so important. It explores secession and how to achieve political and social liberation for the South. This book is intended to inspire emotion and thought. The authors want the reader to internalize the content and see a free and independent Dixie as the most honorable outcome for a unique people. *The Honorable Cause: A Free South* answers questions on our own terms and in our own way. Finally, it details how the South can achieve status as a nation-state, with a right of self-determination. Softcover, 301 pages, #988, \$25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

## *The Sequel to Appomattox:* *A Chronicle of the Reunion of the States*

By WALTER LYNWOOD FLEMING (1919)

When the armies of the Union and of the Confederacy were disbanded in 1865, there were still many problems that pressed for solution. The surviving Confederate soldiers came straggling back to their devastated homes. Everywhere they saw widows and orphans. They found property destroyed, the labor system disorganized, and the inhabitants suffering from want. They found the White people demoralized and the Blacks free, bewildered and disorderly. Organized government had lapsed with the surrender of the Confederate armies. Beneath a disorganized society lay a devastated land. The accumulated capital of the South had disappeared in worthless Confederate stocks, bonds and currency. The banks had failed. Two billion dollars

invested in slaves was wiped out. Factories had been destroyed by Federal raiders or seized, sold or dismantled because they had furnished supplies to the Confederacy. Mining industries were paralyzed. It was months before courthouses, state capitols, and school buildings were again made available for normal use. How could all of this devastation be undone? Reprint. Softcover, 322 pages, #989, \$21 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

## *Ousting the Carpetbaggers* *from South Carolina*

By HENRY TAZEWELL THOMPSON (1926)

South Carolina had been stigmatized as “the nest wherein was hatched the snake of Secession,” and it was the purpose of Reconstruction to mete out retribution upon her people and to ensure victory for the radical portion of the Republican Party. Thus, at the point of the bayonet, a condition developed without parallel in history—the best and noblest citizens of the state were subjugated to a position of inferiority to their former slaves. This book is a history of the political revolution of 1876 in which South Carolinians, led by Gen. Wade Hampton and his Redshirts, united to throw off the oppressive yoke of “Carpetbagger” government and halt unquenchable Black revenge. Reprint. Softcover, 182 pages, #990, \$21 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

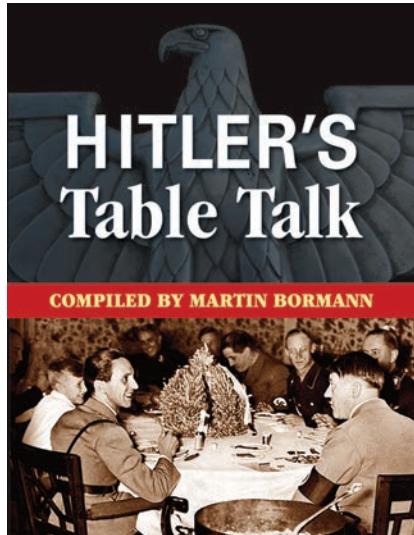
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**Limited Edition Now in Stock!**

# Hitler's Table Talk

**COMPILED BY MARTIN BORMANN**

**C**ompiled by one of the Führer's closest confidants, *Hitler's Table Talk* consists of notes of the German leader's casual lunch and dinnertime conversations with his close friends and colleagues. Copied down by adjutants and edited for accuracy by his private secretary Martin Bormann, these discussions reveal Adolf Hitler's wartime thoughts on his enemies, friends and a variety of topics including art, science, history, religion, nature, Europeans, non-Europeans and a vast number of other topics which reveal his astonishingly wide general knowledge. The topics under discussion varied greatly, as the reader will discover. Adolf Hitler's remarkable general knowledge serves as a testament to his self-education and his ability to talk with authority on almost any topic. This skill was remarked upon by many observers who interacted conversationally with Hitler.



The main recurring themes of the manuscript can, however, be pinpointed: Hitler's caustic comments on his prime enemies—the Soviet Russians, foolish Americans, the stubborn Brits and, of course, the Jews; his plans for Germany and the occupied territories after a German victory in the conflict; and his pronounced views on Christianity and that religion's influence in Germany and elsewhere.

This is an indispensable aid for anybody wishing to gain a full, uncensored insight into one of the most traumatic episodes of European history. This completely reformatted edition contains a brand new introduction that provides a history of the manuscript and an important discussion of its main themes and the controversies outlined above—including how Hitler ultimately changed his views on Russians in particular. It is fully indexed by subject discussed.

Softcover, 8.5 x 11, 298 pages, #624, **\$35** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. from The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET or visit [www.BarnesReview.com](http://www.BarnesReview.com).



MARTIN BORMANN

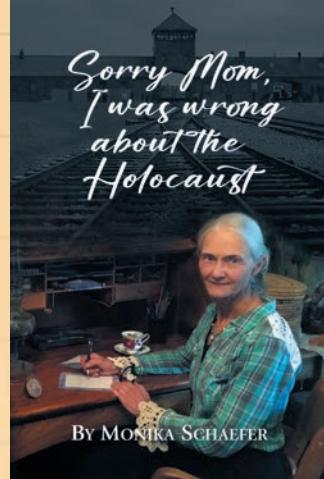
# *Sorry Mom, I was wrong about the Holocaust*

## THE TRIALS & TRIBULATIONS OF THE SCHAEFER SIBLINGS

BY MONIKA SCHAEFER

In the early 1950s, Otto Schaefer and Editha Schmilinsky emigrated from Germany to Canada. They met, fell in love, married and soon had children. I am one of those children. My mother and father were proud of their heritage, though they were told again and again they should not be. Germans were brutes, warmongers and responsible for "the Holocaust." We children were also taught this in school. It was reiterated in every movie or TV program we saw. I wholeheartedly believed that our people were responsible for the greatest crimes in history. I said to my mother, "Why didn't you, your friends, your folk, your family, why didn't you do something to stop these bad things from happening? Stop Hitler and stop these death camps? You should have done something! You must have known!" My mother told me she didn't know. She added that nobody knew. They only learned about it afterwards. By the time I understood the nature of the post-war "re-education" program, my parents had passed away. I wrote a cathartic posthumous letter and made a short video entitled *Sorry Mom, I Was Wrong About the Holocaust*, as my research had definitively proven to my satisfaction that the real story about World War II, Adolf Hitler and the events we now know as "the Holocaust" did not match what we were taught in school. That video went viral and triggered a surreal odyssey that ended up with my brother Alfred and I spending years in German prisons for our thoughts and words. This book recounts that saga.

Softcover, 304 pages, #955, \$25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. from THE BARNES REVIEW, P.O. Box, 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET or order online at [www.BarnesReview.com](http://www.BarnesReview.com).



By MONIKA SCHAEFER

# Inspire future generations in just a few short minutes.

Remembering TBR in your estate planning decisions . . .

## REMEMBERING TBR IN YOUR WILL

During your life you have made many decisions that have helped people, causes, crusades and organizations that reflect your most important values. You've been good about using your resources wisely to help further the goals of your favorite organizations. One of those organizations is THE BARNES REVIEW.

Here's your chance to make sure that your generous commitment is transformed into an everlasting inspiration for others. And the good thing is, you can choose what people will remember about you by how you structure your legacy.

To ensure TBR survives long into the future—further into the future than any of us will—we suggest you consider remembering THE BARNES REVIEW in your will or trust.

It's not as complicated as many people believe. In fact, it can be done in a few minutes. TBR's Legacy Department specialists will assist you. Call 202-547-5586 and tell the operator you'd like to talk to someone about remembering TBR in your will or trust. For a simple, informative free brochure, write TBR Legacy Department, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or call 202-547-5586.

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# THE BARNES REVIEW

## A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

SEPTEMBER / OCTOBER 2023 ♦ VOLUME XXIX ♦ NUMBER 5

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

#### A REVISIONIST ANALYSIS OF THIRD REICH BOOK BURNINGS

BY JOHN WEAR, J.D.

**4** Shortly after Adolf Hitler rose to power, student supporters and other activists sympathetic to the National Socialist movement organized massive book-burning ceremonies in various German and Austrian cities. Even today, 90 years later, these symbolic demonstrations continue to be referenced for political purposes. In this timely article, John Wear explains what books were burned, who wrote them and why they were tossed into the fire.

#### DID HITLER SEIZE POWER OR WAS HE ELECTED DEMOCRATICALLY?

BY KARL HAEMERS

**14** Adolf Hitler's dramatic rise to power is often falsely characterized as a brazen and illegal seizure of authority by a megalomaniacal dictator. That fictional tale suits the aims of those who must maintain the myth that Hitler was the worst villain in history to prop up their own fake narratives. So, how did Hitler really come to power? Karl Haemers explains.

#### INSIDE WWII IMPERIAL JAPAN'S NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAM

BY MARC ROLAND

**20** Rumors swirled around Imperial Japan's suspected nuclear weapons program during the WWII era. Just how advanced was the Japanese program and what role did its ally, National Socialist Germany, play? Longtime TBR contributor Marc Roland offers readers an insightful overview of the history of Japan's nuclear program—and how close they actually came to making "the bomb."

#### EXPOSING THE DECEPTIONS OF WWII

BY RONALD L. RAY

**38** TBR presents an overview of *Crimes Discreetly Veiled*, the important Revisionist tome by eminent British historian F.J.P. Veale. Once you read this article, you will understand why the book has been suppressed for 65 years—and why you need to read it.

#### THE VATICAN, THE ROTHSCHILDS & USURY: A PARADOX—PART 3

BY ANTONIUS J. PATRICK

**46** TBR's Antonius Patrick concludes his three-part series exploring the relationship between the Vatican, the Rothschild banking dynasty, and the practice of usury and fractional reserve banking. What did traditional Catholic scholars have to say about the concept of usury and fractional reserve banking? This article provides some valuable insights.

#### FRANK CHODOROV'S SOLUTION TO THE 'DEBT-CEILING' DEBACLE

BY ANTONIUS J. PATRICK

**54** Partisan Democrats and Republicans alike invariably squabble over the "debt-ceiling" every year. Depending on which party is in power, dishonest politicians demand the "debt-ceiling" be raised, reduced or maintained. Is there an alternative solution to the endless factional, politically driven bickering and debate they conduct over the debt ceiling?

#### THE TRAGIC FATE OF THE PIEDS-NOIRS IN ALGERIA

BY RÉMI TREMBLAY

**58** Following decades of peaceful European settlement in Algeria, almost exclusively by native French speakers known as Pieds-Noirs, a Marxist-inspired uprising by radical Algerians against French rule began in the 1960s. Despite promises to protect the Pieds-Noirs in her longtime colony, France shamefully abandoned them. Here is their tragic saga.

#### TBR'S OPERATION BOOK RESCUE TEAMS UP WITH CASTLE HILL

INTERVIEW WITH MICHAEL SANTOMAURO

**68** Revisionist publishers continue to face massive censorship and deplatforming in a truly Orwellian fashion. In this issue, TBR's John Friend interviews Michael Santomauro, CEO of the iconic Castle Hill Publishers (CHP). He recounts the efforts of well-funded agitators to destroy CHP and its founder Germar Rudolf, a world-renowned Revisionist scholar.



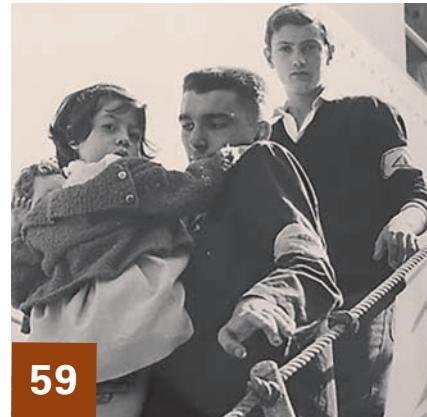
18



42



49



59

### Features:

Personal from the Editor—2

TBR Editorial—3

A Real Modern-Day Book Burning—11

Political Correctness Sinks *Titan*—32

History You May Have Missed—34-35

The Hidden Album of Mankind—56-57

Muslim Massacre of Christians—62

Who Was Deguelde?—65

Letters to the Editor—75-79

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THE BARNES REVIEW was founded in 1994 by Willis A. Carto and has been publishing without interruption for the past 29 years.

## PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

## THWARTING THE BOOK BURNERS

I want to offer a hearty thanks to each of you who donated to our OPERATION BOOK RESCUE (OBR) program, an insert for which was included with the July/August 2023 edition of THE BARNES REVIEW (TBR). With your generosity, we were able to raise a decent amount to place in our OBR coffers for this vital endeavor.

There are two aspects to the OBR program. The first is to help authors and publishers who have been chased out of every venue there is—print and electronic—where they once produced and sold their books. This is a modern-day “bibliocaust.” The second is to get good Revisionist books back in print for those who do not have the resources or desktop publishing skills to take their amazing manuscripts and then pay proofreaders, editors and graphic designers to turn their words into physical books. One of these is longtime award-winning historian Michael Walsh—a member of TBR’s BOARD OF CONTRIBUTING EDITORS. Several years ago, ALL of his books were removed from every bookselling platform you could name. This included Revisionist works but also collections of his poetry. TBR has been able, already, to bring three of his best-known works back into print. (See page 74.) But there are more to be rescued from this one author alone.

Currently we are working on bringing his bestselling masterpiece *Witness to History: The Third Reich Legend Uncensored* back from the grave. The funds you have donated will make this possible—and more. Look for updates in an upcoming issue of TBR.

Now that we are on the topic of “book burners,” our lead story is about the book burnings of National Socialist Germany. Why did German authorities want some books burned? What was in those books? Were they a threat to the rejuvenation of Germany? Who wrote them, who burned them and should we ever support book burning? For the answers to these questions, I direct you to our lead story by John Wear, J.D., beginning on page 4.

Also of interest to those concerned about modern-day book bans is our editorial on the facing page in which we discuss efforts of concerned parents to remove subversive and inappropriate material from the shelves of school and public libraries so that children are not exposed to what appears to us to be neo-Marxist filth. These parents don’t want these books “burned” or banned. They just don’t want their kids to be exposed to them at an inappropriate age.

Also, please check out Assistant Editor John Friend’s interview with Michael Santomauro, the CEO of Castle Hill Publishers (CHP), a professional publisher founded by perhaps the most prolific Revisionist historian of our generation, Germar Rudolf. CHP is the preeminent source for impeccably researched and scholarly books on the “Holocaust.” CHP has been targeted for destruction by modern-day book burners who are fine with porno in elementary school libraries but go to extreme lengths to crush any and all books containing honest information on the experiences of Jews and others in WWII work camps.

I thank you all once again for supporting our efforts and also for your patience when waiting for delivery of books. As TBR is now printing its own books, we are not quite as fast as Amazon and Ingram just yet, and delivery times could extend to 30 days on some books. Your understanding is much appreciated. ♦

—PAUL ANGEL, Executive Editor

On the cover: A National Socialist book burning in Germany, 1933.

# WHERE'S THE OUTRAGE FOR THESE BURNED BOOKS?

**T**here's a lot of talk these days about "book banning," with the assumption by liberals and far-left activists that censoring any book that supports their political and social agenda amounts to modern-day "Nazi" book burning. The controversy has gained steam in recent years, largely due to outraged parents across the political spectrum demanding certain books they deem "inappropriate" be removed from school libraries (not banned or burned) due to their promotion of "woke" narratives, overt anti-White racism, and/or sexualized material geared toward young students.

For instance, late last year, Ivie Szalai, a mom in South Carolina affiliated with Moms for Liberty, a conservative non-profit organization that has been hysterically demonized, very publicly demanded that her local school district remove nearly 100 books from its shelves.

Included in the list was a novel titled *The Fixer*, authored by Bernard Malamud. Originally published in 1966, the book previously received the U.S. National Book Award for Fiction and the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction and has long been considered an important piece of literature in the effort to combat "anti-Semitism" and prejudice in society. But is it appropriate for little kids?

During a school board meeting last year, Szalai acknowledged that "many of the books in question may have extremely helpful material for many students. ... But that does not negate the fact that many of those 100 books contain explicit sexuality, even some pornographic, X-rated scenes," that are unsuitable for children.

Szalai's complaints echoed many critiques offered by other concerned parents and educators across the country who insist that many of the books offered to children in schools and local libraries are not only promoting an anti-American agenda, but are profane, hypersexual and downright inappropriate for that age group. Particular concern has been raised about the increasing number of books geared toward children that are normalizing and glorifying sexual promiscuity and homosexual lifestyles, as well as promoting transgenderism and other cultural Bolshevik propaganda. Some even act as sex manuals, with diagrams and blow-by-blow instructions on sexual acts, some of which are still against the law in multiple U.S. states.

The situation is not without precedent in American history. In 1975, Island Trees School District on Long Island removed *The Fixer* and an additional six other books from its libraries, describing the books as "anti-American, anti-Christian, and just plain filthy."

In January 2022, a Tennessee school board caused an uproar after its members unanimously voted to remove *Maus*, a graphic memoir written by Art Spiegelman depicting his father's experiences during the "Holocaust."

The book contains curse words, nude drawings and other "not wise or healthy" content, the board determined.

The book "shows people hanging," school board member Tony Allman said during debate about the book. "It shows them killing kids." In this fiction-masquerading-as-history book, Spiegelman uses violent imagery to depict the experiences of concentration camp inmates, most of which Revisionist scholars have fully debunked.

Critics of book bans argue that preventing kids from reading inappropriate books is the equivalent to a modern-day form of "Nazi" book burning. To try to prove their point, they invoke the campaign by students aligned with the National Socialist German Workers' Party to destroy books they deemed subversive, pornographic and Marxist. In public demonstrations in the 1930s, German citizens burned books that promoted homosexuality, pornography, Marxist ideals and other subversive Bolshevik-inspired concepts, as outlined in our lead article.

Regardless of one's views on the efforts of concerned parents to remove inappropriate material from local and school libraries, one thing left out of the discussion is the modern-day "burning" of books written by Revisionist authors whose works are being systematically eradicated. Companies like Amazon have banned countless Revisionist titles from being sold, while massive publishers such as Ingram Content Group are refusing to print and distribute books by Revisionists and dissident authors.

Where is the outrage on that front? Liberals and so-called free speech advocates are up in arms about parents demanding inappropriate material be kept from their children, yet none raises a peep about the blatant persecution and censorship of courageous, professional, responsible and meticulous Revisionist scholars and researchers.

The hypocrisy is all too obvious. While leftists become apoplectic when conservatives seek to ban Marxist trash from public school libraries, the real modern-day book burning has been taking place for decades. All this underscores the importance of TBR's OPERATION BOOK RESCUE, which seeks to assist dissident authors and publishers whose books have been banned. (See page 68 for more.) TBR is always willing to come to the aid of those censored by the cultural Bolsheviks who seem to think only their narratives and perspectives deserve the light of day.

But even we must admit that, in retrospect, not every book burned by National Socialist activists deserved it. This includes books by notable authors Ernest Hemingway and H.G. Wells. We believe, however, that if Hemingway or Wells could have seen some of the perverse books being pushed on our kids these days, they would have been the first to chuck them into the fire.

—JOHN FRIEND, Assistant Editor

## A REVISIONIST ANALYSIS OF

# Third Reich Book Burnings

**CRITICS OF THE THIRD REICH** invariably mention the book burnings carried out by Germany in the Adolf Hitler era. What follows is an objective assessment of the censorship policies pursued by the National Socialist government, what was burned and why. This article is particularly timely as the neo-Bolshevik Thought Police in America make sure thousands of history books are banned from the internet and bookstores every year while at the same time pressuring printing houses to refuse to print books for customers whose wares are considered too politically incorrect.



**Party members and concerned citizens** are given degenerate books to destroy. Most active in the burning of books was the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* or "German Student Union." High on the list of books to be burned were ones by Karl Marx and Karl Johann Kautsky, both Communist theoreticians. Kautsky's books included *The Class Struggle* and *The Dictatorship of the Proletariat*.

By John Wear

Numerous books and articles have been written about National Socialist Germany's book burning and censorship. Some people even think that Germany's book burning was the precursor to the "Holocaust." For example, Fernando Baez writes:

The Holocaust describes the systematic annihilation of millions of Jews by the Nazis during World War II. But that event was preceded by the Bibliocaust, in which millions of books were destroyed by Hitler's party. The destruction of books in 1933 was the prologue to the slaughter that followed. The bonfires of books inspired the crematory ovens.<sup>1</sup>

This article provides the details surrounding the book-burning campaigns under the National Socialist regime, and how this German censorship compares to that imposed by the Allies against Germany after WWII.

#### PORNOGRAPHIC PUBLICATIONS

Berlin during the Weimar Republic became a center for pornography and



**Books at odds with the goals of the NSDAP are tossed into a blazing bonfire in 1933 Berlin.**

various forms of sexual perversion. Berlin gained an international reputation for decadence, debauchery and pornography as depicted in the Broadway musical and later movie, *Cabaret*.<sup>2</sup>

Serious attempts were made in 1932 by Berlin's reigning Social Democrats to ban most pornographic publications. These attempts were implemented in 1933 when National Socialist private militias proceeded to cleanse Germany of pornography originating from Jewish and Marxist elements.<sup>3</sup>

The National Socialist private militias started with Magnus Hirschfeld's Institute of Sexology. On May 6, 1933, National Socialists ransacked Hirschfeld's Sexual Science Library and vandalized the main buildings. They proceeded to confiscate approximately 100,000 books and manuscripts to fuel an evening bonfire at the Opernplatz in Berlin several days later.<sup>4</sup>

The targeting of Hirschfeld's institute by the National Socialists was hardly surprising. As a Jew, homosexual and sexologist, Hirschfeld was a

powerful symbol of all that National Socialists detested. Hirschfeld's institute also contained the works of many authors who had been placed on the National Socialists' "blacklist," which included Sigmund Freud, Havelock Ellis, Oscar Wilde, Edward Carpenter, Richard von Krafft-Ebing, and many others.<sup>5</sup>

Hirschfeld wrote the following concerning the burning of books in his institute:

I do not devote much space to the public *auto-da-fé* of tons of books. I rather enjoyed the per-

## Murdering History

Amazon is the world's biggest book retailer. They rake in some 50% of all consumer spending on books in the U.S. and dominate foreign markets as well. Pursuant to the 1998 declaration of Amazon's founder Jeff Bezos to offer "the good, the bad and the ugly," customers once could buy almost every book that was in print.

That changed on March 6, 2017, when Amazon banned more than 100 books with dissenting viewpoints on the Holocaust, after having been pressured by Jewish lobby groups for years to do so. While Amazon ignored those lobby groups in years gone by, things were different in early 2017. At that time, a series of anonymous bomb threats was made against synagogues and Jewish community centers in the U.S., and three Jewish cemeteries were vandalized, we were told. Although there is no link between iconoclastic historical research and anti-Jewish acts, Israel's Yad Vashem Holocaust Center took these events as a pretext to demand Amazon take down history books they don't approve of. The mass media were quick to join in, and Amazon promptly caved, wiping its sites clean of any Revisionist research on the Holocaust.

It turned out that those cemeteries had not been vandalized at all and, a few weeks later, the mass media even revealed that those bomb threats originated not from neo-Nazis but from an Israeli Jew. Yet, still, ever since this Yad Vashem initiative, Amazon has insisted on deleting any history book from its stores that is allegedly "anti-Semitic." Amazon next culled any literature critical of Jews or Judaism. They then enforced these bans at all other booksellers. Finally, they bullied Ingram, who has a book-distribution monopoly in the U.S., to enforce the same rules by banning from the entire worldwide book market any books Jewish pressure groups deemed "undesirable."

—GERMAR RUDOLF

See pages 68-73 for more.

formance. It showed the mentality of the Nazis and made them ridiculous in the eyes of the whole world.

And it didn't really hurt anybody—except some annoyance and expense to the owners. And the books which had the honor of being burned by the Nazi executioners will be in greater demand because of it.

No, if the Nazis were only imbeciles I would not mind much. But they are brutes, and that I do mind. Yes, the burning of the books was a decidedly good thing. Let them commit a few more of such infantries and they will be laughed off the map.<sup>6</sup>

Homosexual publications were also banned by the National Socialist regime. The elimination of most censorship during the Weimar Republic had led to the publication of numerous books and periodicals dealing with homosexual themes. One such homosexual publication was the *Die Freundschaft* ("Friendship"), the world's first homosexual newspaper openly sold at kiosks. This newspaper had a broad popular appeal and helped to establish Berlin's expansive homosexual press, which produced nearly 30 periodical titles during the Weimar Republic.<sup>7</sup>

In addition to banning all homosexual publications, in 1935 Heinrich Himmler championed a new anti-sodomy statute which criminalized all erotic contact between men. One year later, the Reich Office to Combat Homosexuality and Abortion was established, resulting in the arrest and imprisonment of large numbers of homosexual men. These arrests reflected the National Socialist view that male homosexuality was a contagious perversion and that, like diseases, homosexual conduct might be cured.<sup>8</sup>

All nudist organizations were also dissolved in Germany in 1933, with all books advocating nudism banned at the same time. Himmler and several other National Socialist leaders reversed this policy in 1936 but, in 1941, nudist publications once again were denied the right to publish.<sup>9</sup>

## UN-GERMAN BOOKS

The book burnings of May 10, 1933, were a publicity stunt devised by *Deutsche Studentenschaft*, a National Socialist student organization, to upstage another student organization and curry favor with the government. Joseph Goebbels's newly founded Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda welcomed the student initiative without contributing to the preparations.

No German government ministry officially approved the "blacklist" of books to be burned. Instead, a committee of professional German librarians that included Wolfgang Herrmann sent a list of banned books to the students.<sup>10</sup>

Historian Leonidas E. Hill summarizes the books deemed to be "un-German" literature:

Book owners knew that possession of the classics of left-wing literature, from Marx through Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Kautsky to Lenin, Leon Trotsky and Stalin, was dangerous. The Nazis even labeled this "high treason."

Before, at, and after the book burnings, Nazis typically classified the "un-German" books in a number of categories:

- Antimilitarist authors such as Theodor Plievier, Erich Maria Remarque and Arnold Zweig;
- Pacifists Bertha von Suttner, Alfred Hermann Fried and Friedrich Wilhelm Foerster;
- Left-oriented novelist-critics of bourgeoisie society Lion Feuchtwanger, Heinrich Mann, Ernst Gläser, and Erich Kästner;
- "Communists" Bertolt Brecht, Gustav Regler and Anna Seghers.
- Satirists of the bourgeoisie, religion and the army like George Grosz, photomontagist John Heartfield, essayist Kurt Tucholsky and dramatists Ernst Toller and Georg Kaiser;
- The entire "Weltbühne" circle, with Carl von Ossietzky at its center, as well as literary historian Franz Mehring and critic Alfred Kerr;
- Anti-Nazi journalists Theodor Wolff and Georg Bernhard;



**The library of the Institute for Sexual Research**, headed by Dr. Magnus Hirschfeld, is plundered. Today, many parents, concerned about what they consider pornographic books in public school libraries, are fighting a similar battle, but in a much more restrained fashion. The left calls them "domestic terrorists."

- Historians whose views about the origins (Walter Fabian, Hermann Kantorowicz, Emil Ludwig), the course (Wilhelm Dittmann, Karl Tschuppik) and end (Martin Hobohm, Gustave Noske, Arthur Rosenberg, Carl Severing) of World War I and the history of the Weimar Republic (Emil Julius Gumbel, Hugo Preuss, Walter Rathenau) were incompatible with Nazi dogma;

- The founder of psychoanalysis Sigmund Freud;

- And scientists propounding an incomprehensible worldview epitomized by the outspokenly anti-Nazi physicist Albert Einstein, soon under attack for his "Jewish physics."<sup>11</sup>

Many of the books burned on May 10, 1933 had not actually been banned. The National Socialist regime did not have a master plan to ban books when they took office and did not soon design one. For some years, the National Socialist seizure and banning of books in the 15 German states were uncoordinated and carried out by many

agencies at many different levels of government.<sup>12</sup>

Two Jewish-founded libraries were established to counteract National Socialist Germany's censorship. On May 10, 1934, the *Deutsche Freiheitsbibliothek* (German Freedom Library, also known as the German Library of Burnt Books) was opened in Paris. This library quickly collected over 20,000 volumes and became a focus for organized readings, lectures and exhibitions. The Brooklyn Jewish Center in New York also established an American Library of Nazi-Banned Books in December 1934, with noted intellectuals such as Einstein and Upton Sinclair on its advisory board.<sup>13</sup>

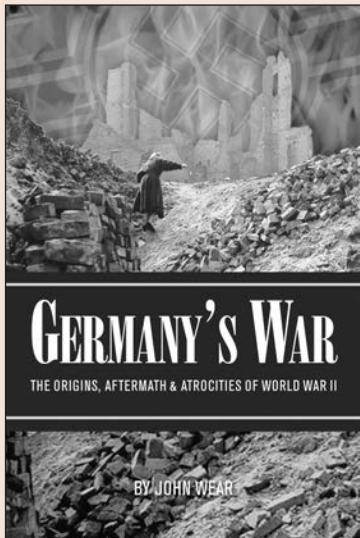
#### OTHER BANNED AUTHORS

Many Jewish authors were targeted for book burning. Jewish anthropologist Franz Boas, for example, had argued that social environment rather than race or genetics determined a person's intellectual capac-

ities. Boas had condemned National Socialist theories of Aryan superiority and wrote that "German civilization" was the product of "innumerable cultures influencing it."

Boas's books were burned on the night of May 10, 1933 by German students as part of the massive public book burnings at universities across Germany.<sup>14</sup>

Other authors whose books were burned in the Opernplatz in Berlin included Heinrich Mann, Stefan Zweig, Erich Maria Remarque, Helen Keller, H.G. Wells, Thomas Mann, Ilya Ehrenburg, Marx, Jack London, Rosa Luxemburg, Friedrich Engels, Upton Sinclair and Vladimir Lenin. On the same day, other book burnings were orchestrated across Germany, notably in the Römerberg in Frankfurt, the Königsplatz in Munich, the Schlossplatz in Breslau and in front of the Bismarck statue in Dresden. By the time World War II started, 565 authors and 4,175 titles had been banned in Germany.<sup>15</sup>



## *Germany's War* *The Origins, Aftermath and Atrocities of World War II*

By John Wear. *Germany's War* documents that the Allied leaders were primarily responsible for starting and prolonging WWII—costing millions of lives. FDR's numerous provocations forced Germany to declare war on the U.S.A. despite Hitler's desire for peace. Also covers Stalin's plan for European conquest, America's second crusade, how WWII was planned and instigated, the Allied conspiracy to prolong the war, the Allied POW camps that killed a million Germans, the appalling plight of expelled Germans, history's most terrible peace, crimes committed in German camps, the alleged genocide of 6 million Jews, and more. Softcover, 514 pages, #717, \$25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET to charge or you may order at [www.BarnesReview.com](http://www.BarnesReview.com). Email [Sales@BarnesReview.org](mailto:Sales@BarnesReview.org) for international S&H.

In the 21st century, virtual book burning is alive and well, with powerful groups making sure real history books are wiped from the shelves.

Many of these banned authors created a publication in July 1933 titled the *Brown Book of the Hitler Terror and the Burning of the Reichstag*. Usually known simply as the *Brown Book*, it was the first major study to issue from any of the exile presses concerning the new Germany.

The *Brown Book* condemned the National Socialist book burning by arguing in part:

The pyres of advanced literature in German city squares blazon far into the distance the message that the Brown barbarians intend not only to extirpate physically the most courageous and self-sacrificing anti-Fascists, but also to destroy everything of any vitality and worth and even anything that was at all progressive even from a bourgeois standpoint. . . .

German Fascist reactionaries are determined in actual fact, and quite unsymbolically, to burn anything printed which does not suit them, just as they are determined physically to exterminate all writers and distributors of anti-Fascist literature.<sup>16</sup>

Despite public condemnation of National Socialist book burnings, authors advertised the burning of their books to promote sales. Matthew Fishburn writes:

The memory of the book burnings was still a potent force throughout the decade, and many exiles continued to appropriate them as an index of authenticity and relevance. Inclusion on a blacklist became an imprimatur and something to be advertised.

Romain Rolland was clearly delighted that his *Jean-Christophe* was displayed in a glass case at the Oranienburg concentration camp “along with works of Marx, Engels and German or Russian Commu-

nists in the ‘museum’ of books burned, or about to be burned.”

Similarly, the insider account of *Germany's Air Force* (1935) by Otto Lehmann-Russbeldt proudly stated that all of his works “were publicly burned in Germany.”

Ernst Toller's introduction to his *I Was a German* (1935), an account of his philosophical rejection of the “barren pageantry” of the new regime, introduced it with a simple manifesto on the need to resist the “yoke of barbarism.” He signed it on the “day my books were burnt in Germany.” It constituted a sort of merit badge in anti-Fascism or a hard-won campaign medal.

When Erika Mann published her *School for Barbarians* (1938) in the United States, she scarcely referred to the event, but her publishers knew better, issuing the paperback edition with flaming books on the cover.<sup>17</sup>

### OTHER BANNED BOOKS

National Socialist Germany banned books that ran counter to its idea of a woman's societal role. Guenter Lewy writes:

In the eyes of the Nazis, a woman's highest values were marriage and motherhood, and a “healthy sexuality” was acceptable only for the purpose of procreation. Hence books that ran counter to this view of women's role in society were banned.

A book published in 1930 that defended birth control, abortion and support for women who had experienced a miscarriage was forbidden in 1940. Also banned was a book that described the method of natural birth control based on the woman's cycles of fecundity.

A calendar of conception was forbidden because it violated “healthy moral sensitivity” and was also undesirable on account of its



**Books written by Communist, socialist, anarchist, homosexual and pornographic authors** were gathered and destroyed in Austria and Germany in the 1930s. According to the National Socialist government, much of what was burned was undermining the morals of the German people. For instance, today, psychologists are debating the effects of habitual viewing of pornography on young men. One of the results is that young men see women as mere sex objects as opposed to equal partners in a relationship. Books by Karl Marx were also burned, as Communism was at odds with the aims of a healthy, productive state.

demographic point of view, that is, it sought to limit population increase. And a book with the title *The Rise of Women* was banned because it “represented the typical product of an intellectual woman” who neutralized her womanhood by taking refuge in creative literary activity. Moreover, the bibliography of the work included “more than a dozen sexual Bolsheviks (*Sexualbolschewisten*).”<sup>18</sup>

The books of certain religious writers were also banned. Lewy says:

It goes without saying that the works of Karl Kautsky and Otto Bauer, dealing with the relationship of socialism and Christianity, were forbidden. The same fate met the writings of the religious socialists Paul Tillich, Günther Dehn and Paul Piechowski, as well as the works of the Christian pacifists Otto Dibelius and Leonhard Ragaz.

As was to be expected, all the books of the Jesuit Friedrich Muckermann, who had left Germany in 1934 and who carried on an active campaign of denunciation of the Nazi regime, were indexed.

Equally unacceptable were the writings of Protestant theologians such as Emil Brunner and Karl Bath, who had voiced criticism of the Nazi regime.<sup>19</sup>

Books written by Jehovah’s Witnesses, the Swiss Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, and the Anthroposophical Society founded by Rudolf Steiner were also banned.<sup>20</sup>

#### AUSTRIAN BOOK BURNING

National Socialist Germany also engaged in book burning after its Anschluss, or reuniting to form a Greater Germany, with Austria. Jewish libraries and left-wing collections were seized,

and some people simply purged their own libraries out of fear.<sup>21</sup> On April 24, 1939, Martin Bormann signed Order 84-39 which sought to unify the work of confiscation by having all material brought intact to established centers for evaluation.<sup>22</sup>

U.S. reporter Ralph McGill wrote:

One day I went to watch them burn books. A great pile blazed in the center of a square. It was a foolish thing and that was how it seemed. ... Suddenly I knew that the disappearance of books and newspapers was not just foolishness by a lot of boy bullies.<sup>23</sup>

On May 1, 1938, *The New York Times* reported on a public book burning in Salzburg:

The ceremony began at 8 o’clock [in the evening] when a schoolboy threw Dr. Schuschnigg’s



**Many Germans were more than happy** to participate in cleaning out degenerate and dangerous books that contained messages that were considered anathema to European and Teutonic culture.

book, *Three Times Austria*, on a gasoline-soaked pyre at gaily illuminated Residenz Square. Next came books on Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss and his regime, then propaganda books and works by Jewish authors....

The burning was largely symbolic, however, for only one copy each of 2,000 different books was consigned to the flames. The rest, said to consist of more than 30,000 volumes collected from the university and other libraries, are to be burned later.<sup>24</sup>

Many books by Catholic authors were also banned. For example, a book of verse that had been used in

Austrian schools before the Anschluss was banned because "many verses represented obvious propaganda for Catholic ideas."

The Austrian conservative Othmar Spann had hoped he could influence the National Socialist movement. Instead, he was imprisoned for a few months after the Anschluss and, in 1940, it was announced that no more of his writings could be published.<sup>25</sup>

After Germany's Anschluss with Austria, major American newspapers reported that German officials had sent the Austrian National Library's chief librarian a list of books they wanted removed for burning. Several

American universities became involved in a campaign to save the Austrian National Library's Jewish books. Probably as a result of this campaign, the Austrian National Library announced it would not destroy these Jewish books, but instead remove them from public access and lock them in special rooms.<sup>26</sup>

## CONCLUSION

Richard Ovenden writes about National Socialist book burning: "The May 10, 1933 book burning was merely the forerunner of arguably the most concerted and well-resourced eradication of books in history."<sup>27</sup> In this author's opinion, however, the Allied destruction of books and literature in Germany after World War II was more extensive than what occurred in National Socialist Germany.

Few people realize that the Allies removed and then destroyed no fewer than 34,635 titles of books and brochures from German libraries and bookstores after they conquered Germany. This is many times more books destroyed by the Allies than were destroyed by National Socialist Germany. Even today, books doubting the "Holocaust" can lead to a house search and confiscation of the incriminating literature, with fines and jail time meted out to the owner of the books.<sup>28</sup>

The destruction of large sections of German literature was part of the Allied reeducation program for Germany. Hans Schmidt described his experience of the Allied treatment of Germans after World War II:

As far as the German people were concerned, the victors wanted only a malleable mass of dispirited, destitute, hungry, cowering and defenseless Teutons who knew the way to physical survival was to placate every whim of the victors. A still proud German was (always!) immediately branded a Nazi; worse than a criminal....

I still vividly remember that soon after our defeat, the victors set about to destroy all traditions and institutions that represented Germany. They did this under the

spurious concept encased into even more spurious laws “to free the German people from militarism and National Socialism.”

Absolutely no organization except the Roman Catholic Church was allowed to continue functioning, not even the Red Cross, nor any other charitable organization, no public or private administration, no bank, no newspaper or magazine, no radio station—the list went on.

To me, personally, it was also disturbing to see that all well-known traditional publications [newspapers and magazines] had been forced out of existence, and new firms with new names appeared on the horizon. In addition, all that which we consider part of a nation’s historic tradition was purposely destroyed, eradicated, or forbidden in Germany, usually under the guise of an alleged de-militarization.

Memorials to our fallen soldiers of long-ago wars disappeared, the monuments to kaisers and kings were removed from their pedestals and melted down, and time-honored memorial days could not be found on the new calendars. Instead, many of the current memorial days in the Bundesrepublik are days where the Germans have to pay obeisance to the victors.<sup>29</sup>

Some banned authors said that all National Socialist books should be eliminated. Thomas Mann, for example, insisted in 1945 that all books published in Germany during the National Socialist regime should be pulped because they were “less than worthless” and “smelled of blood.”<sup>30</sup> He thus advocated for greater censorship of books after the war in Germany than what existed during the National Socialist regime. Mann’s desired extreme censorship of books is exactly what the Allies imposed on Germany after World War II. ♦♦♦

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#### A Real Modern-Day Book Burning

In 1984, Willis Carto’s Institute for Historical Review—an early incarnation of THE BARNES REVIEW—was set ablaze by arsonists from the Jewish Defense League (JDL) using techniques and materials described by the FBI as bearing a “Mossad signature.” Over \$1 million in Revisionist books were destroyed as well as a portion of the business offices. During that period, the JDL was quite active, setting the homes and offices of multiple Revisionists ablaze. The FBI described the JDL as “the second most active domestic terrorist group” of the era. Though support for the JDL itself seems to have waned, its modern-day proxies have no problem using even more effective and less ostentatious means of making sure books they disapprove of never reach the eyes of the public.



One of the earliest book burnings ever mentioned was contained in the Old Testament in the book of the Prophet Jeremiah who is said to have lived during the reign of Jehoiakim, king of Judah (609 to 598 B.C.). In the Book of Jeremiah, the prophet had a scribe take down the exact words of God as dictated from God to Jeremiah. Part of this message was a warning that the Hebrews must return to the ways of the Lord or face divine retribution. King Jehoiakim rejected this message and burned pages from the divinely inspired document. Soon thereafter, Jerusalem was caught in a power struggle between the Babylonians and Egyptians. Jehoiakim was eventually deposed, bound in chains, paraded as a prisoner and cast into the desert without a proper burial by order of King Nebuchadnezzar.

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24. Bosmajian, Haig. *Burning Books*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, Inc., 2006, p. 166.

25. Lewy, *op. cit.*, pp. 92-94.

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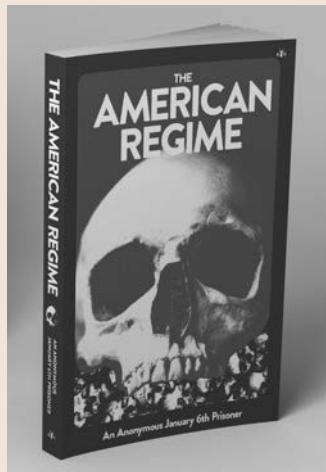
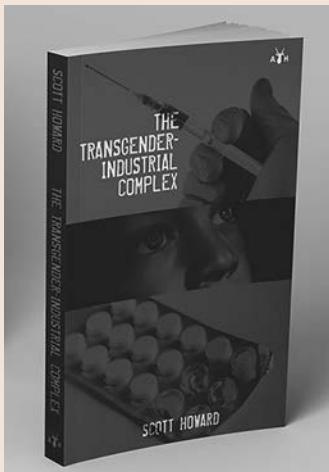
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29. Ibid., pp. 20-21.

30. Lewy, *op. cit.*, p. 165.

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**A**fter being targeted and locked up by the federal government in the wake of the events of Jan. 6, 2021, the author of *The American Regime* delves into the study of history, philosophy and politics to answer the singular question of our time: “What precisely is the nature of the evil that now openly rules over America and, through the American Empire, the broader world?” The great irony of our time is that, while more Americans than ever understand that they live under an oppressive regime, the number of theories about the nature of that oppression, and who is really calling the shots, has only multiplied.

Once one steps past the acknowledgment that the United States is no longer the land of the free, disagreement abounds. The author confronts the prominent theories of political power, searching for a single, coherent understanding of the nature of this oppressive Leviathan. In an era of lies and tyranny, the truth will indeed set us free—but only if we can identify that what passes for truth is often little more than blinding government propaganda.

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# Did Hitler ‘Seize’ Power or Was He Elected Democratically?

Court historians often claim Hitler “seized” power, conjuring up images of repressive violence and revolution. How, exactly, did Hitler acquire political power? The answer may surprise you.

By Karl Haemers

We often hear it said from many directions, including the mainstream media, government, academia and Hollywood, that Adolf Hitler “seized” power in Germany. This implies a violent coup d'état and subsequent tyrannical dictatorship.

Others say Hitler was elected to the chancellor's position.

Which is correct? What follows is an examination of these mainstream narratives, which are contested by Revisionists.

## A FAILED PUTSCH

It is true that Hitler and members of his National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP), including the *Sturm Abteilung* (SA) led by Ernst Röhm, and their supporters attempted a putsch in 1923 to “seize” control of the Bavarian government in Munich. Their primary motivation was to protect Bavaria and eventually the rest of Germany from the traitorous “November criminals.” Hitler saw Gustav Stresemann, the German



**ADOLF HITLER**  
Elected or appointed?

chancellor representing the German National People's Party, who had the support of the Social Democratic Party, and Germany's treacherous and cowardly political leadership more broadly as an acute crisis facing the nation. It also did not help Stresemann's reputation with Hitler that he had married the daughter of a wealthy Jewish businessman from Berlin.<sup>1</sup>

By September 1923, Stresemann had withdrawn the policy of passive resistance to French occupation of

the Ruhr region and resumed reparations payments under the Treaty of Versailles. To Hitler and his coalition, these were more acts of treason against Germany. Hitler advocated an active resistance to the Ruhr occupation and refused to align with the other parties' passive approach.<sup>2</sup>

As R.H.S. Stolfi persuasively argues, “Hitler's first nationally significant political action—the Munich Beer Hall Putsch of early November 1923—would be forced on him by the disastrous conditions created by German resistance throughout 1923 to the French military seizure of the Ruhr.”<sup>3</sup>

Additionally, Hitler felt he must secure Bavaria from another revolution attempt by Bolshevik Communists, as had succeeded for a brief time in 1919. Communists were numerous and organized in Germany at the time and the threat of a Bolshevik-style revolution in Germany was always imminent. “November criminals” referred to Communists and liberals who betrayed Germany with a “stab in the back,” including a major strike of munitions manufacturing workers near the end of World War I, and to whom the monarchist government of the Kaiser had abdicated power in 1918.

Finally, another putsch attempt was fomenting in Bavaria, at the time under ex-Minister Gustav von Kahr. They were pushing a separation of

Bavaria from the national government in Berlin, but Hitler was attempting to unify Germany. He had to supersede the separatists.<sup>4</sup>

On November 9, 1923, as nearly 3,000 members of Hitler's coalition marched through the street toward the War Ministry which Röhm had occupied the previous day, a gun battle with the Munich police ensued. Sixteen of the marchers were killed, Hermann Goering was wounded in the leg, and Hitler broke his upper arm. Four policemen died in the incident.<sup>5</sup>

Hitler and other leaders were tried for treason, and he was sentenced to five years in prison.

Hitler stated in court:

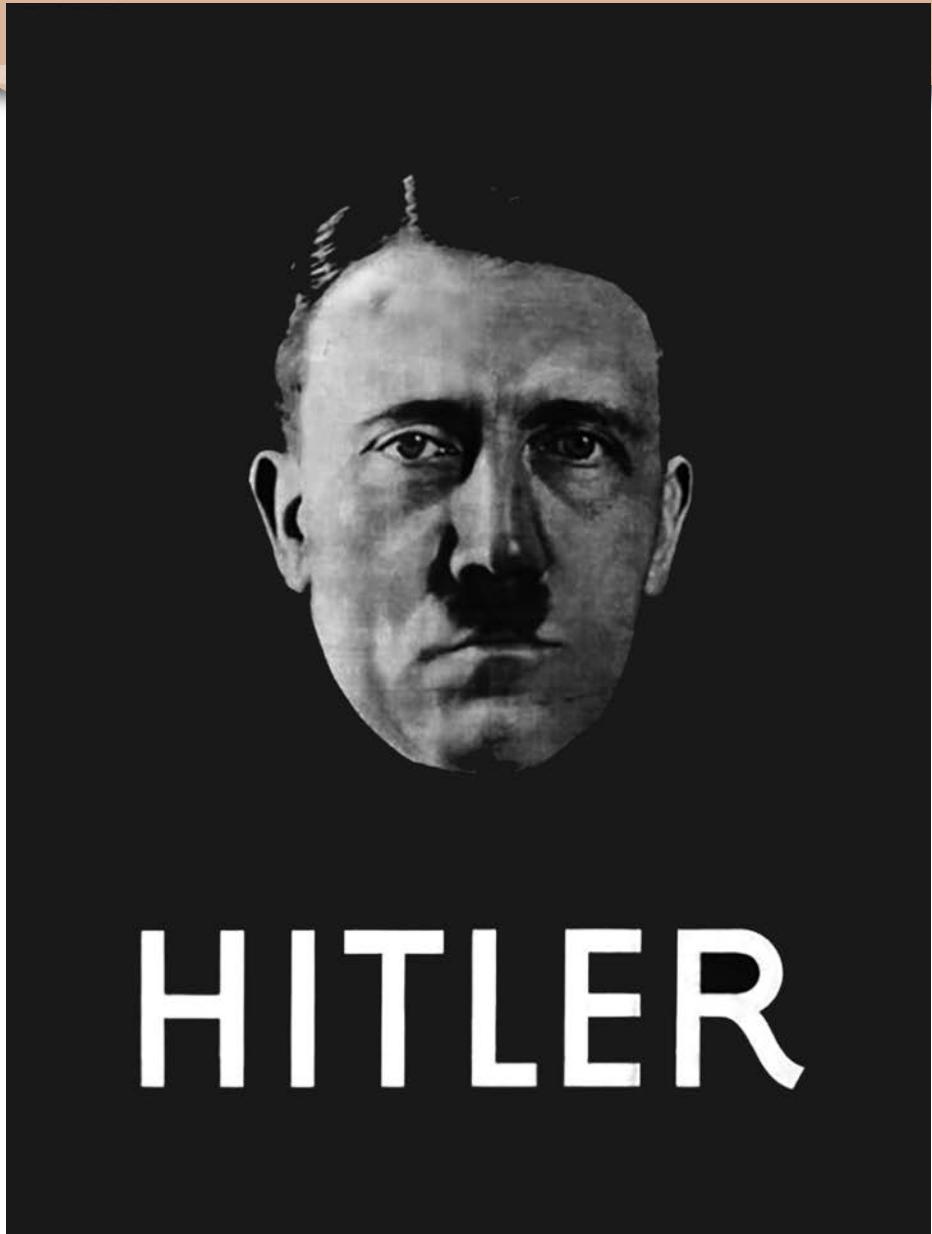
I alone bear the responsibility, but I am not a criminal because of that. If today I stand here as a revolutionary, it is as a revolutionary against the revolution. There is no such thing as high treason against the traitors of 1918.<sup>6</sup>

On November 8, the day before the fateful gun battle on the streets of Munich, Hitler gave an inspirational speech. Reflecting his noble intentions, he said in part:

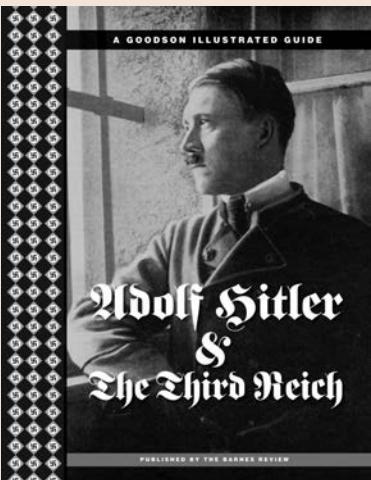
I want now to fulfill the vow which I made to myself five years ago when I was a blind cripple in the military hospital: to know neither rest nor peace until the November criminals had been overthrown, until, on the ruins of the wretched Germany of today, there should have arisen once more a Germany of power and greatness, of freedom and splendor.<sup>7</sup>

Leon Degrelle, a Belgian National Socialist who joined the German war effort and was close to Hitler, writes in great detail of the putsch attempt, when Hitler indeed attempted to "seize" power, but qualifies it:

Hitler could perfectly well have succeeded in his coup d'état, as he had anticipated, without resort to violence. The fact that [Hitler] did



**When Adolf Hitler ran for office in 1932**, his propaganda department was already very sophisticated. They knew that defeating popular Paul von Hindenburg would be difficult, and that Hitler's supporters would have to come up with a variety of messages for the disparate segments of German society. The NSDAP thus did quite a lot of "*kleinarbeit*," as they called it, which translates in English to "leg-work." This was no haphazard campaign. Members of the election campaign traveled across Germany and talked with civil servants, farmers, mothers, soldiers, tradesmen, industrialists, soldiers and more, trying out different slogans, color combinations and a variety of different poster designs. They then reported back to the campaign office in Munich about what techniques were working and where. Interestingly, one of the most effective was this very simple disembodied head of Hitler floating in an all-black background (above). Despite their best efforts, Hitler lost the 1932 election.



## An Illustrated Guide to Adolf Hitler and the Third Reich

BY STEPHEN GOODSON

This lavishly illustrated 40-page, 8.5 x 11 booklet was written and assembled by South African scholar Stephen Goodson and designed by THE BARNES REVIEW. This striking B&W pictorial guide with accompanying text (minus the political correctness, of course) gives readers insight into the real Adolf Hitler, without the obligatory establishment propaganda. This book is great for young and old alike, and it's a perfect introduction to the tragic—yet inspiring—life of Hitler. Perfect for high school and college students. Chapters cover: Hitler's childhood; the trials of his youth; his exemplary service record in World War One; his formation of the National Socialist German Workers Party; the social and cultural achievements of Hitler's Reich; his astounding economic advancements; Hitler's political achievements; Hitler and WWI and more. Softcover, 40 pages, #528, \$15 plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695.

not give the order to occupy the central telegraph offices and the ministries and did not make certain he had control of the railroad stations and barracks was in the logic of things. He did not seek in any way to seize power in Munich by revolution but relying on the solid foundation given him by the power of the Bavarian capital, he proposed to march on Berlin.<sup>8</sup>

Hitler opposed the separatist ambitions of the Bavarian government and aspired to unify all of Germany. He maintained this aspiration throughout his entire political leadership in Germany. The putsch attempt of course failed, but Hitler learned valuable lessons for the renewal of his movement upon his release from prison in 1924, as author Louis Snyder recounts:

[D]irect action was not the way to political power. It was necessary that he seek political victory by winning the masses to his side and also by attracting the support of wealthy industrialists. Then he could ease his way to political supremacy by legal means.<sup>9</sup>

Leon Degrelle expresses the same sentiment:

He had renounced forever coup d'état by force. ... Henceforth, he would stick rigorously to the democratic reality, basing all power on the consent of the people. That consent could just as readily be granted by the voters to an authoritarian democracy, which was his choice, as to a parliamentary democracy: He had seen the latter's harmful effects and meant to relieve the German people of that form of government.<sup>10</sup>

### CHANCELLOR HITLER

These quotes by two wildly divergent analysts of Hitler—one a mainstream historian devoted to demonizing Hitler and the other a sanctifier of the German leader—indicate that Hitler's ascendancy to the chancellor role was no “seizure” of power, but a hard-fought political and legal process. Henry Ashby Turner, who firmly established the NSDAP funding sources

as primarily from membership dues and from a few German industrialists in his book *German Big Business and the Rise of Hitler*, affirms in his *Hitler's Thirty Days to Power* that the German leader's aspirations to political office were entirely peaceful and democratic:

In the election of 1930, held just as the effects of the economic crisis were becoming acute, their [NSDAP] vote increased eightfold, giving them 107 of 577 Reichstag seats. In the spring of 1932, Hitler challenged Hindenburg for the presidency.

Although he lost, he made a sufficiently strong showing to force a second round of balloting in which he tallied an impressive 36.1%. By the summer of 1932, Hitler was Germany's most successful politician.<sup>11</sup>

An analysis of NSDAP voting demographics shows that middle-class Protestants voted in a majority, but working-class votes also poured in.

[B]y July 1932, larger numbers of workers were voting for the NSDAP than were supporting the SPD [socialists] or the KPD [Communists]. ... Given the [National Socialists'] *volkisch* credentials, it is telling that class per se evidently exercised a relatively modest influence on the NSDAP's electoral profile.<sup>12</sup>

Turner, who is by no means an admirer of Hitler and falls more among his mainstream critics, explains the structural political system in Germany at the time:

Only the president could appoint the head of government, the chancellor, and the other ministers who made up the cabinet. As in other European democracies, the chancellor was required to retain the support of a majority of the national parliament, the Reichstag, and had to resign in the event of a majority vote of no confidence. The president could, however, at any time, dismiss the chancellor and cabinet; he could also dissolve the Reichstag prior to expiration of its normal four-year term and schedule a new election.<sup>13</sup>

The true story of how Hitler ar-



**Representatives for various political candidates display posters for their favorite politicians, July 1932.**

ranged through purely diplomatic, political and legal means to gain von Hindenburg's appointment to the chancellor role is detailed in *Hitler's Thirty Days to Power*, but with more context and background than in other works such as Leon Degrelle's *Hitler Democrat*. While Degrelle recounts much of Hitler's history, he offers few details on how Hitler acquired the chancellor role. Degrelle does say of the NSDAP in 1932:

The National Socialist Party had become by far the most important party in the Reich—larger than the Socialist and Communist parties combined—and four times as strong as the Centrum that had formerly been so powerful.<sup>14</sup>

It was this popularity of the NSDAP and Hitler personally, combined with

the advocacy of former Chancellor Franz von Papen, that influenced von Hindenburg to appoint Hitler chancellor. Therefore, the question asked in the title of this essay is a trick. Hitler neither seized power nor was he elected. In fact, he was appointed chancellor.

R.H.S. Stolfi's 2011 biography *Hitler: Beyond Evil and Tyranny* may be called a pro-Hitler rebuttal of earlier anti-Hitler biographies such as *Hitler: A Study in Tyranny* by Alan Bullock and so many others. Indeed, Stolfi says of Bullock:

Biographer Alan Bullock's impressive title, *Hitler: A Study in Tyranny* should probably have been *Hitler: A Study in Popular Tyranny* or, given Hitler's mass popularity and almost unique sense

of a great and final message, *Hitler: A Study in Messianic Tyranny*. The reader thus would have been alerted to the fact that he was not being treated to an ordinary, pejoratively cast tyrant who exercised power with a rigor not authorized by law or justice, but to a different phenomenon.<sup>15</sup>

Of Hitler's ascendancy to the chancellor role, Stolfi uses the word "seize":

Hitler could have achieved power legally, most directly by obtaining over 50% of the votes in the Reichstag election and thereby necessarily being appointed chancellor by the president. ...

No single party would receive 50% of the Reichstag vote in the entire period from 1919 through March 1933, and Hitler would be forced to

seize the chancellorship with a near or full plurality of the votes.<sup>16</sup>

... Hitler's single-minded drive for chancellorship through the legal means of voting campaigns under proportional representation began with the special Reichstag election of September. The results have been described accurately as a "landslide" for the Nazis, yet they netted only 18.3% of the German vote. But with 18%, however, in a deepening super-depression internally and intransigent, near-hysterical French imposition of the Versailles treaty externally, Hitler now faced the near-term opportunity to seize the chancellorship.<sup>17</sup>

To achieve power over Germany in the aftermath of the presidential elections, Hitler faced the original and now only remaining legal possibility, which was the Reichstag elections and the "seizure" of the chancellorship.

As we have seen, Hitler's campaign for president and the NSDAP generally won 37% of the vote. Stolfi writes:

With so overwhelming a plurality, Hitler could have expected reasonably to have been appointed as a presidential chancellor. ...

The overwhelming probability is, however, that he would have demanded a new election and, with the prestige of the backing of the president and the enormous possibilities to influence the election through the authority of the chancellorship, have gone for an outright majority in the Reichstag. We can make this generalization with confidence because six months later, when he was appointed chancellor, he acted thus.<sup>18</sup>

Thus, Stolfi indicates that Hitler both "seized" the chancellor role and was appointed. Legally and politically, the proper term is "appointed." "Seizure" here refers to Hitler's legal and political strategy to ensure the appointment.

One more example from Stolfi will clarify the conflation: "Since, however, Hitler had determined by 1925 to seize power legally, he would be forced in the actual event of 1933 to seize it with the permission of the president."<sup>19</sup>



Crown Prince Wilhelm speaks with Hitler during the 1932 Reichstag elections.

## CONCLUSION

To the question on whether Adolf Hitler seized power or was elected, we must answer: neither. Hitler attempted a seizure of power in Bavaria in 1923 but failed. Thereafter, he devoted himself to the legal and political process of acquiring power in the form of leadership approved by the people. This necessitated winning the popular vote of the German people for his NSDAP [not himself as president], cultivating key political alliances with other parties and people such as President von Hindenburg and ex-Chancellor von Papen and, finally, having the chancellorship bestowed upon him by President von Hindenburg through legal appointment.

## AFTERWORD

In a real sense, Hitler's appointment to the chancellorship was the beginning of his life's work: the creation of the great German Reich. Degrelle writes:

"We have the power. Now our gigantic work begins." Those were Hitler's words on the night of January 30, 1933, as cheering crowds surged past beneath the windows of the Chancellery for five solid hours.<sup>20</sup>

At the time of Hitler's appoint-

ment, only two of the 11 ministers in the cabinet were National Socialists, and the NSDAP did not have even a majority coalition in the Reichstag. The history of how Hitler and his party employed fully diplomatic, political and legal means to gain full leadership of Germany without "seizing" it will be explained in a future essay. ♦

## ENDNOTES:

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3. Stolfi, R.H.S. *Hitler: Beyond Evil and Tyranny*. Lanham, MD: Prometheus Books, 2011, p. 131.
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6. Bullock, Alan. *Hitler: A Study in Tyranny*. New York: Konecky and Konecky, 1962, p. 115.
7. Adolf Hitler's speech on November 8, 1923, at the Burgerbraukeller in Munich. See the "Beer Hall Putsch" page for more details at Spartacus-Educational.com and also Degrelle, *op. cit.*, p. 284.
8. Degrelle, *op. cit.*, p. 287.
9. Snyder, Louis L. *Encyclopedia of the Third Reich*. London: McGraw-Hill, 1976, p. 21.
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11. Turner, Henry Ashby. *Hitler's Thirty Days to Power: January 1933*. New York: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Inc., 1996.
12. Fischer, Conrad (Ed.). *The Rise of National Socialism and the Working Classes in Weimar Germany*. New York: Berghahn, 1996, pp. 237-238.
13. Turner, *op. cit.*, p. 5.
14. Degrelle, *op. cit.*, p. 323.
15. Stolfi, *op. cit.*, p. 192.
16. Ibid., p. 234.
17. Ibid., p. 235.
18. Ibid., p. 236-237.
19. Ibid., p. 244.
20. Degrelle, *op. cit.*, p. 93.

**KARL HAEMERS** is an author and researcher working in the Southwest. He is the publisher of a new book entitled *Covert Covid Culprits: An Inquest Chronicle*, which recounts the "pandemic" timeline, revealing those who orchestrated the devastating lockdowns and vaccine deployment, and why. Softcover, 275 pages, \$25 plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O.Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695.

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# Inside WWII Imperial Japan's Nuclear Weapons Program

**Japanese scientists and technicians had the expertise to develop an atomic bomb—but exactly how close were they?**

By Marc Roland

**J**apan is a small country, so it is limited. We cannot make as many airplanes as America. So, we cannot win a war by doing the same things as she does. To win a war, we need something special, like an atomic bomb.”—Lt. Gen. Takeo Yasuda, April 1940<sup>1</sup>

Historians in the West generally concur that Imperial Japan lacked the technological skill and natural resources to build a nuclear weapon. Their conclusion was stated early, if secretly, in a March 1945 report from the Intelligence and Security Division attached to the Manhattan Project, America’s development program for an atomic bomb: “The Japanese scientists are capable of creating something similar to it, but they probably do not have the resources.”<sup>2</sup>

Three years prior to this official assumption, a German communication quoting Japanese newspaper accounts, which was intercepted by U.S. cryptographers, cited the construction of “a cyclotron equal in size to the one in the United States, which is the world’s largest,” slated for completion by Tokyo’s Ishikawajima Dockyards before the close of 1942.<sup>3</sup> A cyclotron is a particle accelerator used in nuclear physics experiments.



**TAKEO YASUDA**

Had his superior officers only heeded Lt. Gen. Takeo Yasuda’s urging, the Japanese Empire could have possessed an operational nuclear bomb by autumn 1944, in time for the decisive Battle of Leyte Gulf.

The Japanese built it two years behind schedule, but mere mention of such a device should have at the very least aroused American suspicions. Not until after Japan’s surrender, however, did the Western Allies discover just how close they had come to finding themselves on the receiving end of an atomic warhead.

## BOMBSHELL REVELATION

Some of what they learned became public knowledge for the first time on October 1, 1946, when Georgia’s largest newspaper, *The Atlanta Constitution*, headlined, “Japan Developed Atom Bomb,” in a front-page article by David Snell. He had been recently discharged from the U.S. Army, serving as an agent during the last months of the war with the 24th Criminal Investigation Detachment in Korea.

It was here that Imperial Japanese navy technicians allegedly detonated a nuclear bomb shortly before their surrender. Snell reported that they transported a just completed *genzai bakudan* (an atomic weapon) via armed convoy from its mountain cave shortly after midnight, in mid-summer 1945.

Arriving at “Konan”—as they referred to the city of Hungnam—the device was loaded aboard a freighter, where engineers began making final preparations and adjustments. Forty-eight hours later, they withdrew to an outpost 20 miles away after mounting the *genzai bakudan* onto a remotely controlled launch that beached itself at a tiny, unidentified islet north of Wonsan, in the Gulf of Yonghung-Man, in the Sea of Japan.

The observers donned thick-glass welder’s goggles before a ball of fire about 3,000 feet across and brighter than the Sun rising in the east suddenly punctuated the early morning of August 12.

"A multi-colored cloud of vapors boiled toward the heavens," wrote Snell, "then mushroomed in the stratosphere. The churn of water and vapor obscured the vessels directly under the burst. Ships and junks on the fringe burned fiercely at anchor. When the atmosphere cleared slightly, the observers could detect several vessels had vanished."

They estimated the area of destruction at one square mile. Just six days after the Americans dropped their first nuclear device and 72 hours before Japan surrendered, she "had perfected and successfully tested an atomic bomb, as cataclysmic as those that withered Hiroshima and Nagasaki."

Immediately following the publication of Snell's article, Maj. Gen. Leslie Groves, chief of the Manhattan Project, reacted by stating, "I would be very much interested if the story were true. It's all news to me."<sup>4</sup>

He deferred to statements made by Dr. Carl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who told a Senate committee the previous year that Japanese physicists failed to develop an atomic bomb because they reached mistaken conclusions and due to B-29 attacks that demolished the laboratory where such experiments were being conducted. Snell's informant, Tsetusuo Wakabayashi, a former Japanese Imperial Army captain, partially agreed with Dr. Compton, but added that "the B-29 caused our project to be moved to Korea. We lost three months in the transfer. We would have had *genzai bakudan* three months earlier if it had not been for the B-29."<sup>5</sup>

#### U.S. MONITORS DEVELOPMENTS

While Maj. Gen. Groves publicly professed ignorance and doubt about such possibilities, five months before *The Atlanta Constitution* went to print with Snell's account, Col. Cecil W. Nist released a summary of information "intended for top-level eyes in



**Dr. Yoshio Nishina, father of Imperial Japan's atomic bomb.**

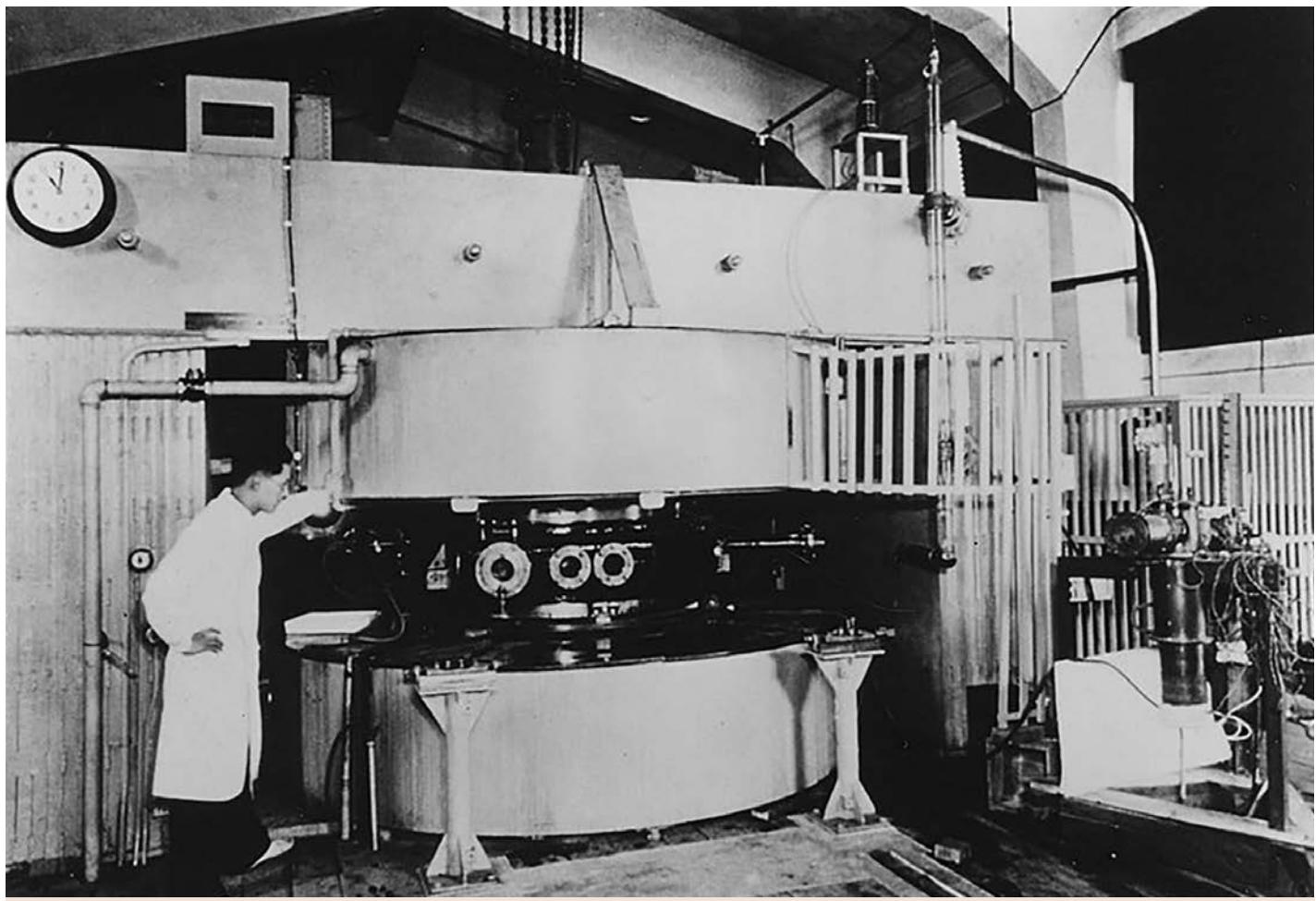
Washington only" that his G-2 intelligence units had been collecting regarding an atomic blast in Korea. Nist's top secret report from the U.S. Army's Chief of Staff Office in Korea for May 21, 1946 told how "actual [wartime] experiments on atomic energy were conducted in Japan, and the Hungnam plant was opened for the development of the practical application of atomic energy to a bomb or other military use. These reports received separately are surprisingly uniform as to content. It is felt that a great deal of credence should be attached to these reports."<sup>6</sup>

They were subsequently verified by many other on-site witnesses, such as the wing commander of the U.S. Air Force's 95th Squadron B-26 unit operating Douglas *Invader* medium

bombers stationed on the west coast of South Korea, as they flew over Konan. In February 1953, he told his flight surgeon Dr. William B. Engeberg "that Japanese atomic research had occurred there, and that the Japanese had made some kind of device there and fired it off."<sup>7</sup>

In his thorough and profusely documented investigation of the subject, Robert K. Wilcox uncovered "a series of formerly top-secret intelligence documents that said U.S. forces throughout South Korea had gotten the same reports that Snell had."<sup>8</sup>

David Snell was himself a credible source, having been a staff member on the city desk of *The Atlanta Constitution*, then rising to head its news bureau at Marietta, immediately prior to entering the U.S. Army. *Who's Who*



**Completion of this cyclotron in 1943** demonstrated that Japanese physicists were well on their way to finishing an operational nuclear weapon. Its completion would have changed the course of the war.

in the South and Southwest described him as *Life* magazine's correspondent in Africa, the Middle East, and Europe, where he was its Paris bureau chief. He was also a writer for Time-Life Books, *The Smithsonian*, and *The New Yorker*, served as president of International Writers, Ltd., and was the recipient of the prestigious George Polk Memorial Award—not the kind of “yellow journalist” who engages in unfounded sensationalism.<sup>9</sup> When Wilcox contacted him before his death in 1987, “Snell stuck by his story,” which went back further than even he [Snell] imagined.<sup>10</sup>

#### JAPAN'S PROPHETIC WARRIOR

It originated perhaps with the most realistic man in Japan. As early as April 1940, Lt. Gen. Takeo Yasuda was convinced that war with the West

was not only inevitable, but virtually unwinnable. His country, he knew, produced less than 4% of the world's industrial output, as compared to 35% produced by the United States. Yasuda believed that the otherwise overwhelming manufacturing edge America possessed could be trumped only by superior technology, particularly by an ultimate weapon of some kind.

Accordingly, he summoned Tatsusaburo Suzuki to the Imperial Army Air Force Technical Research Institute, because the young staff officer was a top graduate in physics at Tokyo University. Yasuda ordered him to investigate the feasibility of constructing a *genzai bakudan* for deployment as quickly as possible. After preliminary research and extensive interviews with the country's leading physicists, Suzuki submitted his find-

ings in a highly confidential October paper: Japan had sufficient technical skill and natural resources to build a uranium bomb, although the process could take several years.

Copies of the report, including appendices with Yasuda's concerns regarding U.S.-Japanese industrial disparities, were presented to senior military officers in September. They responded by pointing out that atomic development would be costly, time-consuming and uncertain, while siphoning off limited procurement for more easily and quickly mass-produced and more reliable weapons. Moreover, in 1940, a majority of Japan's leaders in government and the armed forces believed that war with America was unlikely. When relations between both countries began to seriously deteriorate the following year,

however, Yasuda's recommendations assumed urgent importance.

In July 1941, army funds were finally allocated to Tokyo's Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, opened 10 years earlier by Dr. Yoshio Nishina, the founding father of modern physics research in Japan, now in charge of an atomic bomb project known as "NI" for "Nuclear Isotopes." He assembled an enthusiastic team of colleagues, among the most brilliant scientific minds in Japan, and they made steady progress solving basic problems never before addressed by their academic community.

But Dr. Nishina was alarmed to discover that Tatsusaburo Suzuki's original feasibility study had made a fundamental error, upon which the fate of the entire project depended: namely, Japan did not, after all, possess enough uranium for a *genzai bakudan*. Uranium oxide, or "raw" uranium, was purified and enriched into the isotope U-235 for weapons-grade material. Fortunately, Imperial forces had just taken Malaya from the British, who left behind large reserves of tin-ore residue containing uranium-bearing monazite (a phosphate mineral of rare earth metals usually found in small, isolated crystals) and zircon (a silicate mineral).

By early 1943, some 5,000 tons of tin-ore residue had been shipped to the Tokyo physicists, who were only able to extract about 25 pounds of low-quality uranium oxide, barely sufficient to enable continuous experimentation. Throughout the year, U.S. Navy interdiction of enemy convoys steadily escalated until the number of freighters arriving from Malaya fell off to almost nothing, virtually shutting down the NI project.

"The atomic bomb projects of the United States and Germany are progressing," stated no less a person than Hideki Tojo, the prime minister of Japan. "If we are behind, we will lose the war."

"I want you," Prime Minister Tojo told Imperial Army Air Force Gen. Toranosuke Kawashima, "to step up our program to make it."<sup>11</sup>

## GERMANY SUPPLIES ASIAN ALLY

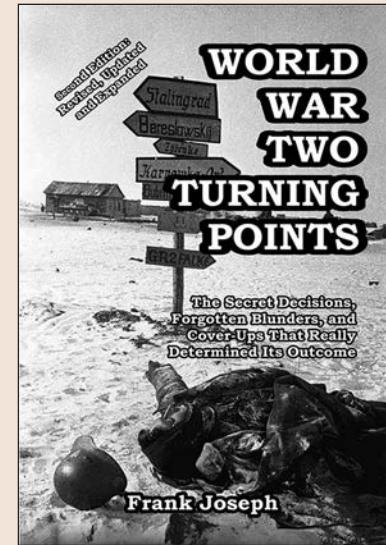
Gen. Kawashima learned from Dr. Nishina that relatively abundant supplies of raw uranium were available in Johannistal, Germany, which, as Japan's ally, should come to their assistance. Gen. Kawashima urgently instructed the Japanese ambassador in Berlin to obtain this uranium as soon as possible.

But the German authorities, sensitive and secretive about their own atomic bomb project, politely parried his request. Undeterred, Lt. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, Japan's ambassador in the Reich, appealed personally to Adolf Hitler, who immediately ordered the shipment of two tons of high-grade uranium oxide to the Japanese scientists.

Meanwhile, Dr. Nishina and his colleagues "were waiting the arrival of a German submarine that was carrying a better triggering plutonium, because the uranium they had was a much lower grade, and not as good," as learned two years after the war by Leon Thompson, serving with the 237th Medical Dispensary in Tokyo, from an OSS officer.<sup>12</sup>

The Führer's contribution was sufficient for Japanese physicists to complete their work. They were on the verge of doing so by August 12, 1944, when Tokyo suffered a devastating firebombing raid carried out by B-29 *Superfortresses*. The Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, with all its research equipment, was lost and, with it, the only source for uranium. The NI project was wiped out.

Parallel with the army project, the ordinance branch of the navy's fleet command began funding its own atomic research by May 1943. Known as F-go ("Operation 'F' for 'fusion'"), it was concentrated in occupied Korea, beyond the reach of U.S. Air Force heavy bombers, at the city of Konan, where large, modern testing facilities and laboratories were located. The Japanese enterprise here eventually grew to impressive proportions. Snell reported that "the Korean project was staffed by about 40,000



## World War Two Turning Points

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Japanese workers, of whom approximately 25,000 were trained engineers and scientists.”<sup>13</sup>

By comparison, America’s Manhattan Project reached its maximum staff levels when 130,000 persons were involved throughout most of 1945. During that same year, Japan’s Imperial Navy development program alone received the yen equivalent of \$25 million, against \$30 billion spent by its U.S. opponent. The Japanese would have to compensate for their relative lack of wealth, resources, and numbers with more advanced, if not sophisticated, technological ingenuity. No less importantly, NI and F-go physicists pooled their research together, resulting in accelerated overall progress.

Their superior officers in the armed forces understood that neither the army nor navy possessed delivery systems capable of attacking an enemy city with atomic bombs. In any case, Japan’s disadvantageous and declining military situation demanded fundamental strategic changes aimed at nullifying American air- and sea-power by operating nuclear-equipped *kamikaze* interceptors and motor-boats against B-29 squadrons and U.S. Navy fleets. Japanese versions of German jet and rocket planes were already entering mass-production. The superior speed of these aircraft was

deemed sufficient to escape interdiction and reach their targets.

For all that, there would be no Japanese atomic bomb without sufficient uranium.

Yet again, Adolf Hitler came to the aid of his Asian ally by dispatching an additional 1,235 pounds of uranium to Japan. The enigmatic cargo was loaded into a submarine, which departed Kiel, Germany, on March 25, 1945. Also included were literally tons of blueprints for many of the Wehrmacht’s secret weapons.

#### A FATEFUL VOYAGE

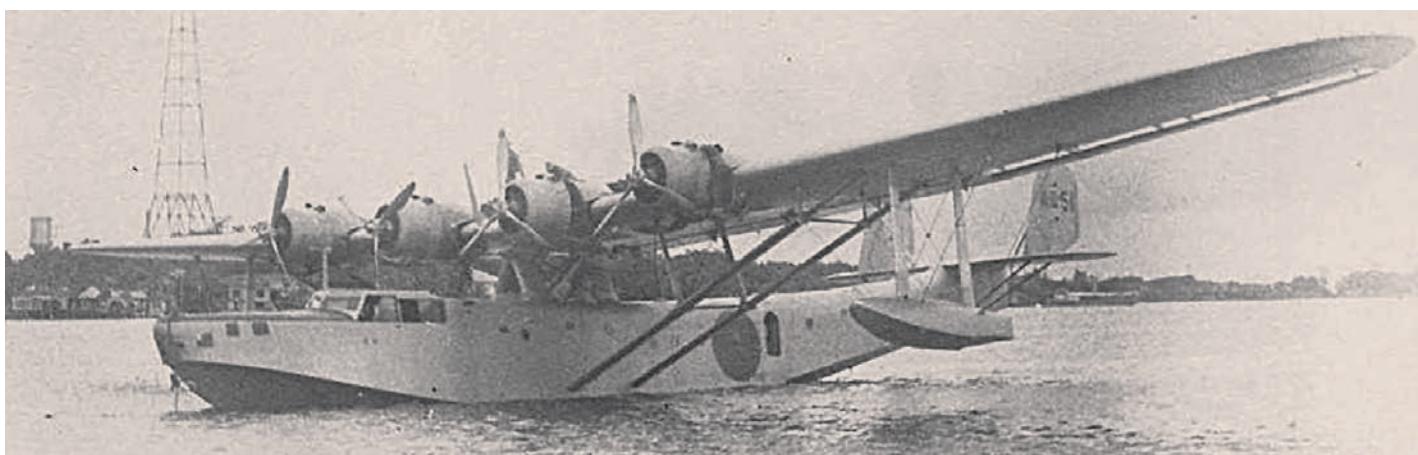
U-234 was a long-range cargo boat capacious enough to stow this large collection of documents and uranium, plus component parts for a V-2 ballistic missile and a complete Henschel Hs 293 anti-shipping guided missile, together with an entire Me 262 jet fighter in the care of August Brингевальде, a Messerschmitt Company production director. He was ordered to facilitate factory manufacture of the twin-engine aircraft once in Japan. His colleague, Ulrich Kessler, a Luftwaffe general and specialist in air defense, conferred aboard with Shoji Genzo, a lieutenant commander in the Imperial Army Air Force.

They were joined by Imperial Navy Lt. Cmdr. Hideo Tomonaga, a naval architect and submarine designer

entrusted by the Germans with the designs for their own nuclear research. Clearly, the presence of these men, their equipment, plans, and personal expertise show that they were bringing the means for and application of atomic warfare to Japan. Kessler would liaison with Genzo to develop nuclear-armed suicide aircraft against growing waves of B-29s devastating Japan. The partial inclusion of a V-2 ballistic missile signified even more ambitious plans: namely, using ballistic missiles with atomic warheads.

“Japan’s biggest problem in 1945 was delivery systems,” Simon Gunson, a researcher specializing in WWII-era nuclear technology, argues. “Twelve V-2 rockets had been imported via U-boat before the collapse of Nazi Germany. The correct beach in Kyushu had been identified for the intended Allied invasion in 1946. It seems conceivable that underground launch silos would have been prepared to fire these V-2 rockets at the Allied beachhead and the fleet offshore. Had these been nuclear tipped, an invasion of Japan could have resulted in carnage.”<sup>14</sup>

A more accessible delivery system already at hand was the Imperial Navy Air Force’s Kawanishi H6K Type 97. “Mavis,” as it was code-named by the Allies, was a huge seaplane, standing over 20 feet tall, its hull more than 84



**The Imperial Japanese Navy Air Force’s Kawanishi H6K Type 97 “Mavis” flying boat possessed the carrying capacity and range for successfully delivering a nuclear bomb to California targets, such as Los Angeles or San Francisco.**



**When Tokyo's Ambassador to Germany Hiroshi Oshima** told Adolf Hitler that progress on the development of an atomic bomb had stalled for lack of high-grade uranium oxide, the Führer immediately dispatched two tons of the dense, gray radioactive metal to Japan.

feet long, suspended by a network of struts beneath its 131-foot parasol wing. With a maximum take-off weight of almost 24 tons, the "Large Flying Boat" was powered by four Mitsubishi Kinsei 46, powerful 14-cylinder air-cooled radial engines rated at 1,000 horsepower each. From December 1941, the H6K's superb flight endurance enabled its 217 manufactured examples to range far over the vast Pacific Ocean and most of Australia on effective reconnaissance and bombing missions, until growing numbers of American interceptors began to take their toll of the insufficiently defended aircraft in early 1943.

Enough were still operating late the following year to have undertaken nuclear strikes against coastal Cali-

fornia targets. Japan's 1,800-pound atomic bomb was well within the weight parameters of the 2,205-pound payload of the *Mavis*. Although the flying boat's 4,112-mile maximum range was 700 miles short of the 4,800 miles from Japanese bases in the Kuril Islands to San Francisco or Los Angeles, removing its four machine guns, single cannon, all ammunition, and seven of its nine crewmembers would provide onboard capacity for an additional 1,650 pounds of fuel, more than enough for what would have been, in any case, a long-distance, one-way suicide mission. By then, Kamikaze operations had just begun as Japan's standard and most effective means of offensive warfare.

The H6K's chances of success dur-

ing October or November 1944 were good, with the Americans distracted by the Battle of Leyte Gulf, their absence of sufficient patrols in the North Pacific, and California's own complacent civil defense after too many years of inactivity. The atomic bombing of one or more major West Coast cities in the U.S., beyond any resulting industrial damage, would have engendered political and military consequences difficult to imagine.

Shortly after breaking out into the North Atlantic, U-234 was subjected to a prolonged depth-charge assault, which Kapitänleutnant Johann Heinrich Fehler outmaneuvered by taking his boat down below 900 feet, nearly twice the depth-pressure the hull had been designed to withstand. The

attacking British destroyer captains, assuming German submarines could not dive below 300 feet, set their depth-charges accordingly, resulting in all devices launched by the British detonating harmlessly far above U-234. Fehler eventually surfaced in the midst of a powerful storm that shook off his pursuers, and he resumed course for Japan.

On May 10, he received a radio transmission addressed to all U-boat personnel still at sea, supposedly from Grand Adm. Karl Dönitz, who ordered them to surface, hoist black flags of surrender, and make for the nearest Allied port, where they would be interned, because the new German government had just capitulated. Suspecting enemy deception, Fehler refrained from obeying the transmitted instructions until Friedrich Steinhoff, the captain of U-873, informed him that Dönitz's order was indeed authentic, and the European war had ended.

Learning this bad news, and before U-234 could be taken in charge by the Americans, Lt. Cmdrs. Genzo and Tomonaga took their own lives by swallowing luminal, a barbiturate sleeping pill. Spilling their blood by committing the usual *Seppuku* or the *hara-kiri* ritual of "slitting the belly" inside the vessel of their hosts would have wrongly suggested that Capt. Fehler and his crew were responsible somehow for the deaths. The Germans buried both men at sea with full military honors.

The Third Reich's last attempt to supply its ally had failed, but, by then, F-go physicists were strictly husbanding enough uranium oxide of their own from Ishikawa prefecture, on the west coast of Honshu, and much more in Korea for a single nuclear test. In fact, production was going better than expected, and laboratory procedure had become so efficient that they were already working on additional bombs for deployment against the enemy. But their hopes were dashed as much by the sudden and surprising Soviet invasion of Korea as by the emperor's no less unexpected, if inscrutable, "peace" broadcast. Or were they?

## SOVIETS INVADE MANCHURIA

Just three days before the first *genzai bakudan* exploded outside Konan, Stalin, without cause, unleashed his mighty army against pitifully under-strength Japanese divisions in Manchuria. His 1,701,500 troops confronted 1,427,000 defenders equipped with 5,360 primarily light field guns, 1,155 armored cars and light tanks, plus 1,800 aircraft (in the main, trainers and obsolete types, leaving only about 50 modern bombers or fighters). These were opposed by 5,368 warplanes, 5,556 heavy and medium tanks, and 27,989 artillery pieces marshaled by the Soviets. The

The Japanese were close to deploying their own jet aircraft and A-bombs.

Kwantung Army was additionally hamstrung by critical shortages in fuel and ammunition of all types.

Despite their utterly hopeless situation, the Japanese and their Manchurian and Mongolian allies offered fanatic resistance, exemplified by the fighting around the town of Hailar, where the Soviets suffered many of their 34,150 casualties in just a few days. But the Red floodtide was irrepressible and, after a week of fighting, Emperor Hirohito's pre-recorded *Gyokuon-hos* was transmitted over radio to the Japanese nation. But the poor broadcast quality of his "Jewel Voice Broadcast," combined with the unfamiliarly archaic and courtly language he used to make it, never mentioning the word "surrender," only confused his listeners. Contributing to their bewilderment, a radio announcer informed them in an explanatory afterward that the emperor did

not imply Japan would ever surrender—nor had Hirohito mentioned the Soviet invasion, the real cause for his indefinite proclamation.

The combined 163,844 fatalities resulting from the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki (tens of thousands more were to subsequently die of radiation poisoning) almost paled before the more than 1 million charred corpses left behind the previous March by the U.S. Air Force fire-bombing of Tokyo. As such, Japanese leaders, inured to the mass-killing of their people, were relatively undaunted by these nuclear attacks, and quite prepared for continued resistance, particularly with the imminent deployment of jet aircraft and their own atomic bombs.

Hirohito's decision to end the war was caused not by Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but by the Soviet juggernaut rolling across Manchuria and Korea, and nothing but an armistice could stop it from taking the whole of Japan. Until a peace agreement was reached, the fighting in Manchuria would continue. Only on August 18, Gen. Otoz Yamada, the Kwantung Army commander, was finally ordered by Imperial Army headquarters in Tokyo to cease firing. By then, Soviet forces were about to seize F-go facilities.

The Japanese, according to David Snell's article, "destroyed unfinished atomic bombs, secret papers and ... atomic bomb plans only hours before the advance units of the Russian Army moved into Konan, Korea, site of the project." Snell continued:

Before Russian columns reached Konan, dynamite sealed the secrets of the cave [where the atomic laboratory was located]. But the Russians had come too quickly for most of the scientists to make good their escape. Japanese scientists who developed the bomb are now in Moscow, prisoners of the Russians. They were tortured by their captors, seeking atomic "know-how."<sup>15</sup>

How much F-go physicists may have contributed, if anything, to the development of the Soviet nuclear program is unknown. Snell suspected

# Japan Developed Atom Bomb; Russians Grabbed Scientists

## THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

For 78 Years an Independent & Georgia News Leader. Georgia Owned and Georgia Edited.

Vol. LXXXI, No. 118

ATLANTA, GA., October 1946, Saturday, October 5, 1946

Ace Photo

### Hull's Condition Is Still Critical

Administrator of the Stateless Foreign Workers of their Exiled Hull remained in medical condition at Bethesda Naval Hospital, Washington, but the physician who was treating him earlier had not been perplexed by the stroke which struck him Monday night.

### 10 Killed In Crash Of B-29

Atlanta Journal

### CROSS CUS TO ADD IN INVESTIGATING

Atlanta Journal

In The Phoenix

made short of the Yalu River. They halted at the 38th parallel "in accordance with arrangements made earlier with the American government to divide the Korean peninsula," without, incidentally, consulting the Koreans.<sup>20</sup>

But Stalin never abided by preliminary accords with anyone—least of all, his ostensible Western allies—particularly where the acquisition of new territories or peoples was at issue, and nothing could prevent him from seizing all of Southeast Asia. In fact, the optimum moment for doing so had clearly arrived.

"Unbeknownst to the Americans, the Soviets were preparing to follow up their invasions of Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands with an invasion of the

weakly defended island of Hokkaido by the end of August," author Joseph Gonsalves points out.<sup>21</sup>

### SOVIETS DETERRED?

Since then, historians have been puzzled by the inaction of Marshal Vasilevsky's victorious Russians, who voluntarily left the badly beaten Japanese still in control of the entire southern peninsula, when Japan herself was wide open to easy conquest. The question continues to linger and surfaced again during *Nexus* magazine's mid-summer 2012 interview with Douglas Dietrich.

While a U.S. Department of Defense military librarian at the Presidio military base in San Francisco, Die-

trich was given English-language summaries of original Japanese documents earmarked for shredding. One of them revealed that Marshal Vasilevsky's troops "were going into South Korea, and they were ready to invade Japan ... but they were stopped because of the deployment of atomic weapons on August 12, 1945."<sup>22</sup>

Interestingly, this is the same date cited in David Snell's October article of that year for the supposed "test firing" of a *genzai bakudan* in northern Korea. Throughout his three-part *Nexus* interview, Dietrich did not mention nor seem to have known about Snell's report in *The Atlanta Constitution*.

Perhaps the incident alleged to

## U-Boat Nemesis Here Warship Captured General

The USS Sutton, destroyer escort here for Navy Day, was the ship which intercepted the German submarine U-234, which was running for Japan with a German general, uranium for use in atomic bomb experiments and members of a military mission after VE-Day.

The Sutton already had intercepted two other U-boats when ordered to bring in the U-234, according to her skipper, Lt. Com. Thomas W. Nazro, USNR, of Concord, N. H. "It sounded like just another sub to us," he said.

"We made contact with her and asked her size. We were pretty staggered when she signaled back 2000 tons. That's a bit bigger than we are."

#### GENERAL ON BOARD

ficer and now executive officer, led a boarding party aboard the U-boat. He found the military mission, including Gen. Der Flieger Ulrich Kessler of the Luftwaffe complete with monocle. There had been two Japs aboard, but the Germans declared at the word surrender, they had committed hara kiri. The bodies, they said, had been heaved over the side.

The general was taken aboard the Sutton. With him was a paperboy's English version of Hitler

sion expert and plans for V-2 rocket bombs and jet propelled planes.

Gen. Kessler, stepping into the boat that was to transfer him to the destroyer escort, faced aft and saluted Judson W. Catlett, coxswain, of Kewanee, Miss. Catlett was too busy to return the salute, but said:

"That's okay, general, just carry on." Catlett has just left the ship for his Navy discharge.

#### LONG BUSY IN ATLANTIC

Five days later the Sutton brought the U-boat into Portsmouth, N. H., and turned her over to the Coast Guard.

**On May 14, 1945, five days after the German surrender, U-234 was taken in charge by the destroyer USS Sutton before the submarine's cargo of high-grade uranium oxide, Hitler's second batch, could reach scientists in Imperial Japan. Here is a period newspaper article about the sub's capture. It indicates that two Japanese officers were passengers but committed suicide as soon they were informed the captain intended to surrender. Also aboard was Luftwaffe Gen. Der Flieger Ulrich Kessler who was in possession of plans for V-2 rocket bombs and jet-propelled planes.**

have occurred outside Konan was not an experimental blast, but actually deployed by the Japanese in combat as the only method to effectively block the Soviet invasion of their country, which was, after all, the dire threat responsible for Emperor Hirohito's "Jewel Voice Broadcast." Just as likely, the test took place as Snell's article described, but was followed very soon after by another blast aimed at the invaders. The Japanese were said to have had several nuclear bombs stored in caves outside Konan.

Amazingly, their work on an atomic bomb was still in progress two weeks after the surrender. Apparently, yet more nuclear weapons were being readied for further use against the Soviets, should they attempt to cross the Yalu River.

While investigators only have Dietrich's word for the veracity of his statements (because his duties as Presidio librarian required him to destroy the original documents he claims to have read and paraphrased), Wilcox writes how Roger Anders, a historian for the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Human Radiation Experiments, told him "that key intelligence files—those for the old AEC [Atomic Energy Commission], which kept our atomic records from 1947 through 1974, and those of ERDA [Energy Research and Development Administration, which took over briefly for the AEC]—have been destroyed."

Wilcox explains:

This was a period that any Konan records would have been put in those intelligence files. "Somebody just chucked 'em," he [Roger Anders] said, "probably in the late 1970s and early 1980s." [Dietrich stated he began destroying documents for the Department of Defense in 1982.] ...

The regulations governing such destruction were broad enough then. The rules to retain were such that when someone wanted to destroy documents, they could. "That's the way it was. They're gone."<sup>23</sup>

Anders' experience parallels Dietrich's testimony, lending it some

measure of credibility. But who stands to gain anything from such historical censorship, and why have they stifled public knowledge about Japan's nuclear development?

Wilcox believes "that the United States and Japan purposely covered up the story in order to protect what were perceived then [during the post-war era] as national interests."

#### OFFICIAL COVERUP OF NUKEs

"The United States wanted an ally that could help against Russia and was, perhaps, embarrassed that it [the U.S.] had not been more fully informed of the Japanese project," Wilcox argues. "Japanese officials did not tell the full story for fear of being prosecuted as war criminals and being scorned by their own people, who had suffered two atomic bomb attacks."<sup>24</sup>

More certain was the role played by the last submarine that attempted to supply Japan, Germany's Asian ally, with high-grade uranium in this strange saga of Japan's atomic bomb. After the surrendered U-234 was taken to Portsmouth, New Hampshire on May 19, 1945, she was found to be carrying 50 nine-inch lead, cube-like canisters lined in gold foil. Within 72 hours, their contents were examined by none other than J. Robert Oppenheimer, the so-called father of the atomic bomb, for his role in the Manhattan Project, as head of its secret weapons laboratory.

He identified the cargo, and had Maj. John Lansdale, the Project's Chief Security Officer, remove it via truck convoy to Washington, D.C. for immediate inspection and evaluation. One day after their arrival, the canisters were sent to Oakridge, Tennessee, where raw uranium was transformed into weapons grade material through a prolonged process of purification and enrichment.

#### GERMAN CARGO REPURPOSED

Less than two months after Oppenheimer first laid eyes on the German uranium, it arrived in July at Los Alamos, New Mexico. There, on July 16, his atomic device he called



## *Summer, 1945*

### *Germany, Japan and the Harvest of Hate*

BY THOMAS GOODRICH

Don't expect a sanitized, feel-good account of the last days of WWII. Here is the uncensored truth about the last fateful months of WWII in graphic detail. What is contained in this book is a shocker to most Americans, who think we were saintly liberators. Unfortunately, this is not the kind of war "we" fought. U.S. soldiers shot Axis prisoners in cold blood, wiped out hospitals, strafed life-boats, killed enemy civilians, executed enemy wounded, tossed the dying into holes with the dead, boiled the flesh off enemy skulls to make table ornaments or carved their bones into letter openers and committed mass rape. We mutilated the bodies of the enemy. We kicked out their gold teeth for souvenirs. We topped off our saturation bombing of enemy civilians by dropping A-bombs on two defenseless cities. Softcover, 342 pages, #818, \$26 plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET. Order online at [www.BarnesReview.com](http://www.BarnesReview.com).

“Trinity” was detonated 250 miles to the south, near the town of Alamogordo. The Germans’ confiscated shipment appears to have contributed significantly—perhaps decisively—to the bomb’s success.

From its inception on December 6, 1941, the Manhattan Project was impotent for its inadequate supplies of high-grade uranium, the same scarcity that also bedeviled Dr. Nishina and his colleagues in Tokyo. Months before the Third Reich was destroyed, Maj. Lansdale accompanied Allied forces fighting their way across Germany in a desperate search for any fissionable material.

“Lansdale,” *The New York Times* reported, “had been chosen by the project’s director, Gen. Groves [Lt. Gen. Leslie Richard Groves Jr.], to lead a strike on a factory in Stassfurt, in northern Germany, where Gen. Groves suspected the Germans had a cache of bomb materials.” On April 17, “Lansdale and his team raided the plant and found about 1,100 tons of ore, some in the form of uranium oxide, a basic material of atomic bombs.”<sup>25</sup>

The ore yielded a small quantity of raw uranium, all of it low-grade. In short, Lansdale could not provide Oppenheimer with amounts necessary to generate a single chain-reaction explosion. Only after the enemy submarine yielded her supplies the following month were the Americans awash in sufficient quantities to complete their atomic weapons production.

The gold-lined canisters supposedly held 560 kilograms of uranium oxide, which could be processed into somewhat more than one-half a kilogram of isotope U-235, around 20% required to arm a contemporary fission weapon.

In itself, this amount was not enough for a bomb, but it would have contributed enough to Manhattan Project stockpiles, permitting its physicists to set off their Alamogordo blast. Until then, during the previous three years, they had been starving for high-grade uranium. Now, following the U-boat’s arrival in Ports-

mouth, they were suddenly rich in the stuff, which enabled them to not only ignite “Trinity,” but the bombs that shortly after destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Just prior to sailing, as the 50 lead canisters were being stowed aboard the German submarine at the Kiel dockside, wooden crates containing them had already been hand-painted by Shoji Genzo and Hideo Tomonaga with the designation, “U-235.” This caused some merriment among the *Kriegsmarine* crewmembers, because they imagined the foreign passengers had misidentified their own vessel, the U-234, with the mistake of a single last digit, a “5” rather than a

Oppenheimer’s Manhattan Project went virtually overnight from suffering from years of uranium impoverishment that he lacked high-grade material for a single nuclear test, to the incredible mass-production of 16 atomic bombs in four months. While the surrendered submarine’s 560 kilograms of raw uranium could not have been responsible for their creation, the same amount in refined uranium—U-235—would have been enough to build such a nuclear arsenal.

The fate of that lethal cargo had been in the hands of Johann-Heinrich Fehler. But the Kapitänleutnant was faced with something of a dilemma. After learning the war was over, he was duty-bound to obey the orders of Grand Adm. Dönitz, who was not only Oberbefehlshaber der Kriegsmarine (commander-in-chief of the German navy), but now Reichspräsident. The prospect of surrendering his undefeated vessel under a shameful black flag at the earliest opportunity was galling to him and every man aboard, and some urged Fehler to make for a friendly, neutral port in Argentina.

As a National Socialist, he could have obeyed a “higher command” by fulfilling his important mission and enabling Germany’s loyal Japanese ally to survive, if not win the war. But Japan was still half a world away, and he imagined that every Anglo-American warship would be chasing him through three oceans long before he got there.

In truth, he had fallen off the map, as far as the Allies knew. U-234’s escape from Royal Navy destroyers through a storm had been so complete she had been forgotten in the international euphoria then celebrating the end of the European war. As such, Fehler actually stood a good chance of sailing freely to South America, although a single Axis submarine entering the still-active Pacific theater was potentially suicidal.

He could have at least prevented his former enemy from obtaining the top-secret weaponry his boat was carrying by using the few days allowed him to toss these materials overboard

## It was the Soviet invasion of China that convinced the Japanese to surrender.

“4” for U-234. But the Japanese lieutenant commanders were all too aware of the difference between their fissionable cargo and the submarine transporting them to Japan.

Germany, it seems, possessed relatively abundant supplies of uranium oxide. In 1943, Hitler, as mentioned earlier, unhesitatingly dispatched two tons of it to Japan at Ambassador Oshima’s request.

“Japan’s Atomic Bomb,” a documentary telecast by The History Channel in 2008, stated that the uranium aboard U-234 was “enough, after processing, for two atomic bombs.”<sup>26</sup>

Coincidentally or not, this amount, combined with U.S. stockpiles of the required isotope, would have been just sufficient for the bombs detonated at Alamogordo, Hiroshima, and Nagasaki.

But the Germans must have been bringing quite a good deal more.

before meeting up with elements of the U.S. Navy. He did dispose of his Tunis radar detector, the new Kurier radio communication system, all code-related documents, and other classified Kriegsmarine papers. But by not dumping the stowed uranium, he consigned it to Oppenheimer who, thanks to such an unexpected fissionable windfall, was able to build atomic bombs for incinerating Japan's population centers that would have otherwise escaped destruction.

Shortly before Maj. Lansdale's death in 2003 at 91 years of age, the former Manhattan Project's chief security officer observed publicly, "It's ironic that the German uranium intended for the Japanese was ultimately delivered by the Americans."<sup>27</sup>

### JAPAN'S MISSED OPPORTUNITY

An earlier event horizon in the *genzai bakudan* story was Takeo Yasuda's plea to Imperial army and navy general staff officers for building a nuclear weapon. Their rejection of his proposal until July 1941 meant that the Nuclear Isotopes project lost a crucial 10 months.

Had they instead possessed his foresight and adopted the lieutenant general's urgent recommendation when he first made it in September 1940, Japan's atomic bomb should have become available not a few days before she surrendered but by October 1944, in time for the Imperial Navy's last, major engagement.

How the deployment of such a device would have affected the outcome of the Battle of Leyte Gulf, if not the outcome of the Pacific War itself, historians may continue to speculate. ♦

### ENDNOTES:

1. Wilcox, Robert. *Japan's Secret War: Japan's Race Against Time to Build Its Own Atomic Bomb*. NY: Marlow & Company, 1995.

2. Ibid.

3. Ibid.

4. Ibid.

5. "Tsetsuuo Wakabayashi" was the cover-name for Snell's informant, who required anonymity because he had been a captain in the Kempetai, the Imperial Japanese Army's military police. Russian and Korean authorities

declared the Kempetai "a criminal organization," arresting and executing its officers, who were occasionally protected by U.S. military investigators for the intelligence-gathering information they acquired about Communist espionage throughout Southeast Asia.

6. Wilcox, *op. cit.*
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.
9. *Who's Who in the South and Southwest*. Vol. 6, NJ: Marquis Who's Who, 1985.
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14. Gunson, Simon. Online article: "Japan's A-Bomb Project." Gunson is considered a reliable source on the nuclear programs of Germany and Japan during WWII.
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18. Wilcox, *op. cit.* "Had the Russians dealt harshly with only Japanese nationals in Manchuria, this would have appeared as just retribution. But the indiscriminate looting and raping inflicted upon the unoffending Chinese by the Russians naturally aroused the keenest indignation." *Christian Science Monitor*, October 12, 1945.
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20. Heinzig, Dieter. *The Soviet Union and Communist China, 1945-1950: The Arduous Road to the Alliance*. NY: M.E. Sharpe, 1998.
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**MARC ROLAND** is a self-educated expert on WWII and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a freelance book and music reviewer. Roland has written dozens of articles for TBR. To review them, access the yearly author/subject index found in the back of each year's November/December issue of TBR.



**Fateful decision:** Instead of surrendering to the U.S. Navy, if Capt. Johann Heinrich Fehlner had pushed on to successfully deliver his fissionable consignment, Professor Nishina and his colleagues in the Imperial Japanese Navy might have completed an operational atomic weapon before war's end. More certainly, Hiroshima and Nagasaki would have been spared atomic attacks as U-234's uranium oxide would never have made it to the Americans.

# Political Correctness Sank the *Titan*

By Marc Roland

Fascist Italy and National Socialist Germany recovered from economic misery during the 1930s, while Democrat-run America and Communist Russia sank deeper into the economic misery of the Depression era. Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler succeeded where Franklin D. Roosevelt and Josef Stalin failed because they replaced obsolete plutocratic and Marxist systems with meritocracy. Advancement came only through ability and talent—individual merit—not because of undue or unrelated influence, social standing, or politics. Instead, emphasis was laid on performance and achievement.

Consequently, the value of the Italian lira and German mark instantly rebounded because both were subsequently based on the skills and productivity of either country's Aryan workers, farmers, managers, teachers, artists and scientists.

Today, the precise opposite has taken root in America and Western Europe, where “woke” culture advocates receive preferential treatment and popular acclaim simply for being sexually depraved, anti-male, anti-White or non-White, irrespective of any real capabilities or lack thereof. That such madness inevitably results in the continuous decline of a nation’s goods and services and the decay of its overall quality of production is self-evident.

That the corruption of civilization’s formerly high standards in the name of political correctness must no less certainly lead to fatalities was dramatized on July 18 by the destruction of a small submersible with the loss of all five men aboard. *Titan* was conducting a tourist expedition to view the wreckage of the *Titanic*, when the 11.5-ton vehicle suffered a



The *Titan* submersible.

catastrophic implosion some 400 nautical miles from the coast of Newfoundland, Canada.

Among the victims was the CEO of OceanGate, the firm that designed and built *Titan*. In an interview prior to his death at its controls, Stockton Rush told Teledyne Marine, a conglomerate of various undersea technology companies, that he would no longer hire “50-year-old White guys, because I wanted our team to be younger, inspirational.”<sup>1</sup> He replaced them entirely with new employees, whose sole qualifications were their identity as “persons of color” and/or women of various racial compositions, all of them in their 20s.

The deadly consequences of such “woke” decisionmaking quickly materialized.

Among the last of the “50-year-old White guys” still working for Rush was OceanGate’s own director of marine operations David Lockridge, who repeatedly warned of numerous design flaws, lack of real craftsmanship, inadequate materials, and general ignorance compromising *Titan*’s safety. He was rewarded for his caution by being fired, then sued by Rush.<sup>2</sup>

As some indication of the operational efficiency OceanGate enjoyed at the hands of its politically correct personnel, they did not get around to

reporting the disappearance of their boss and the “mission specialists” (as he flattered his multi-millionaire tourists) until a full eight hours after *Titan* went missing. Yet, the hundreds of rescue operators who spent more than three days looking for him in the hope of saving his life, risking their own lives in the search, were all “White guys” of the kind he disparaged as uninspirational and had removed from his employ.

His attitude was typical of the “woke” mind-set prevailing among growing numbers of brainwashed numbskulls. It will be the death of the West, just as *Titan* was the death of its quarter-million-dollar-per-ticket passengers on their one-way voyage to the *Titanic*. As the 1912 ocean liner’s dark fate foreshadowed World War I and its fatal consequences for Europe, so 2023’s 22-foot-long submersible was a real-life metaphor presaging the implosion of Western Civilization. ♦

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1. Koenig, Melissa. “*Titanic* tour CEO Stockton Rush said he didn’t hire ‘50-year-old White guys’ because they were NOT ‘inspirational’—as footage emerges of him boasting of previous ‘invulnerable’ sub designed to explore ‘unsinkable’ *Titanic*.” *Daily Mail*, June 21, 2023, [DailyMail.co.uk](https://www.dailymail.co.uk).

2. Arora, Piyush. “Who is David Lockridge? OceanGate whistleblower complained sub wasn’t capable of going to extreme depths to see *Titanic*.” *MEA WorldWide*, June 20, 2023, [MEAWorldWide.com](https://www.maworldwide.com).



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# HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your mainstream television broadcasts.



## Germans Extorted for \$1.4 Billion

The alleged “Holocaust” of “6 million Jews” during WWII happened nearly 80 years ago. Since the end of WWII, the German government has handed out over \$100 billion to organized Jewish groups, “Holocaust survivors” and the state of Israel. A rational person would think that these reparations would be winding down or ending, but that would be a mistake. Despite rising inflation, endless piles of cash and weaponry for the NATO proxy war against Russia via Ukraine, and other pressing economic needs, the German government agreed to a record \$1.4 billion for “Holocaust” reparations earlier this year, a sum that will be paid to the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, which has been extorting the Germans since the end of WWII. The shameless racket continues in seeming perpetuity.



## Can't Take a Joke?

Roseanne Barr, the iconic actress and comedian most popular for her self-titled sitcom program *Roseanne* that aired on ABC for nearly 10 years, has found herself in hot water once again. During an appearance on the popular YouTube program “This Past Weekend” with host Theo Von, Barr made a sarcastic comment about one of the most taboo events in modern history: the alleged “Holocaust” of 6 million Jews said to have taken place during WWII. Barr first sarcastically noted that President Joe Biden received 81 million votes during the last presidential election, which she clearly questions. “That’s the truth,” Barr quipped, sar-



**ROSEANNE BARR**  
Ostracized again for comments.

castically referring to the 2020 election results. “And don’t you dare say anything against [the election results] or you’ll be off YouTube, Facebook, Twitter and all the others because there’s such a thing as the truth and facts and we have to stick to it.” She then continued by sarcastically alleging “nobody died during the Holocaust, either,” before arguing that “it should happen, 6 million Jews should die right now because they cause all the problems in the world,” a bombastic and ironic comment that she clearly meant as a joke to criticize “cancel” culture and political correctness. Barr, who is Jewish, was immediately attacked for her “reprehensible and irresponsible” statements by the Anti-Defamation League, among other groups and activists.



## ADL Launches Global Task Force

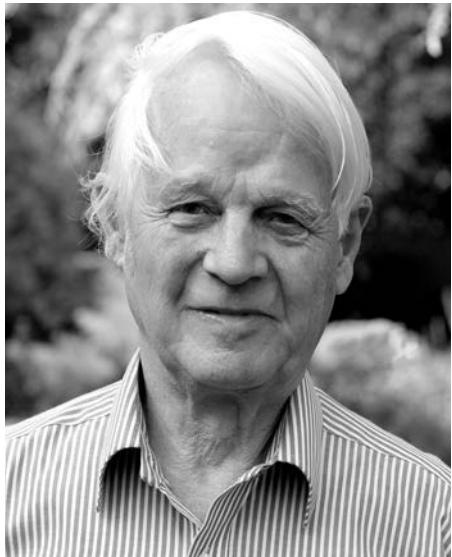
In late July, the Anti-Defamation League, one of the most subversive, anti-American activist and lobbying organizations in the U.S., announced a new international task force to combat “anti-Semitism,” which essentially

amounts to criticism of Israel or an open recognition of the power and influence of organized Jewish groups. The ADL and other leading Jewish organizations previously worked directly with the Biden White House to formulate a first-of-its-kind National Strategy to Combat Anti-Semitism, a “a whole-of-society approach to tackle the scourge of anti-Semitism in America,” according to the White House. The new task force, known as “Large Communities Task Force Against Anti-Semitism,” or simply “J7” for short, will be led by the ADL and will include prominent Jewish organizations from France, Canada, Germany, Argentina, the UK and Australia.



## Rest in Peace Prof. Lynn

Humanity lost a legend on July 17 of this year with the passing of Richard Lynn, a prominent psychologist best known for his expansive and thorough studies of human IQ and intelligence. Lynn passed away at age 93, leaving behind an extraordinary career and body of work not likely to be surpassed by any similar scholar. Born in Hampstead, England and educated at the prestigious University of Cambridge, where he received his bachelor’s, master’s, and doctorate degrees in psychology, the indefatigable Englishman never shied away from sharing his politically incorrect findings with the world, defending them professionally and respectfully. Lynn “was fascinated by IQ differences, not just between individuals but between groups, regions, nations, races and the sexes,” Jared Taylor, who worked closely with Lynn at American Renaissance, wrote in commemoration of the noted psychologist following his passing. “Probably no one since Francis Galton has looked more deeply into the causes and consequences of the unequal distribution of intelligence. Like Galton, Lynn feared for the future



**RICHARD LYNN**

Politically incorrect professor.

of our species if people of low intelligence and bad character continued to outbreed people of high intelligence and good character." The world could use more honest, principled psychologists like Lynn, rather than the "woke," politically correct Marxists being churned out of modern universities today.



### Russian Nationalist Arrested

Igor Girkin, more commonly known as Igor Strelkov, a Russian army veteran, former FSB officer and militia organizer and commander in the Donbas, was arrested by Russian security forces on July 21. Strelkov, a popular figure in Russia's nationalist and military community, faces trial in September as TBR goes to press on charges relating to "extremism," punishable under Article 280 of the Russian criminal code, a dubious, Orwellian law designed to target dissidents. Like many military hardliners and nationalists in Russia, Strelkov was increasingly critical of the Kremlin's prosecution of the "special military operation" in Ukraine. A former defense minister in the Donetsk People's Republic, one of the republics in the Donbas region of Ukraine that declared independence from the central

government based in Kiev, Strelkov's arrest will likely have a chilling effect on Russian peaceniks and nationalists critical of the Kremlin and Russian Ministry of Defense.

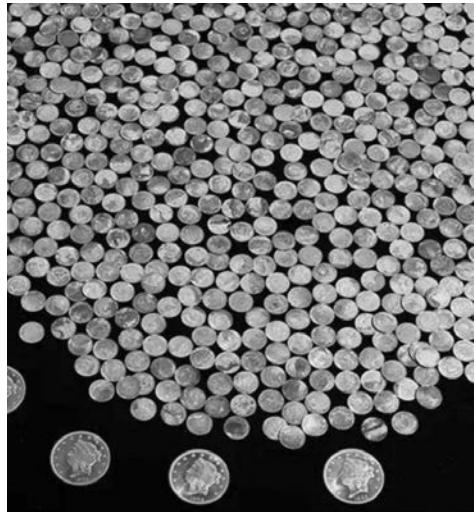


### Soccer Coach Detained

In late June, Nahel Merzouk, a young 17-year-old Maghrebi Arab of French-Algerian descent who was known by police, particularly for resisting arrest, was fatally shot by a French police officer as he was refusing to comply with a traffic stop. In the days that followed, France was rocked by George Floyd-style riots and criminal mayhem, which included looting, arson attacks, violence against police and the destruction of public buildings across the country, all largely carried out by non-White migrants and descendants of migrants in France. Despite the widespread destruction and terrorism being carried out, French authorities still found the time and resources to detain a popular French soccer coach for making "racist" and "Islamophobic" remarks more than a year ago. Paris Saint-Germain coach Christophe Galtier was held for questioning along with his son as part of a probe into alleged discrimination, it was reported on June 30, days following Merzouk's death.



**CHRISTOPHE GALTIER**  
Harassed for "Islamophobia."



### Gold Coins Discovered

A shocking discovery of over 800 Civil War-era gold coins was unearthed in a Kentucky cornfield in May of this year, leading to speculation and enthusiasm among numismatic experts and Civil War buffs alike. The details of the discovery, including those who made the surprising find and its precise location, have been kept secret. The U.S. Mint offered the coins for sale, which included U.S. Gold Dollars minted between 1854-1862, \$10 Gold Liberty coins minted between 1840-1862, and \$20 Gold Liberty coins minted between 1857-1863. According to the U.S. Mint and numismatic experts, the rare coins were extremely high quality and sold out in a matter of hours. The U.S. Gold Dollars fetched a price of \$1,995 while the \$20 Gold Liberty coins sold for an astonishing \$100,000 each, according to a representative from the U.S. Mint office. Louisville Numismatic Exchange President Byrd Saylor noted that this discovery was particularly intriguing, considering there were not many gold coins manufactured during the Civil War. Kentucky declared neutrality during the Civil War, and many families in the Bluegrass State were deeply divided, leading some to bury their valuables.

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**Essays in Eugenics**—By Francis Galton. Sir Francis Galton was instrumental in the formulation of "eugenics," which seeks to improve the human stock and prevent the degeneration of genetic potential. Galton invented the phrase "nature versus nurture." This book consists of a number of lectures delivered by the author during the early part of the 20th century, all dealing with important topics related to the betterment of human existence through eugenics. Softcover, 116 pages, **\$15. 9 in stock!**

**Commissary to the Gentiles: A Jew Answers Anti-Semitism**—By Marcus Eli Ravage. A book which will shock Christians, Jews and atheists alike. The Jewish author, angered by the "tide of rising anti-Semitism" in the early 20th century, pointed out that if people were looking for a "Jewish conspiracy" then they should not talk about Communism or Capitalism, but admit that Christianity—and post-Roman Western civilization—has a Jewish spiritual, historical, intellectual and moral basis. The afterword by Prof. H.E. James investigates the author's claims. Softcover, 78 pages, **\$13. 10 in stock!**

**Free America: Six Speeches by the Leaders of the German American Bund, Madison Square Garden, February 20, 1938**—By Fritz Kuhn, J. Wheeler-Hill, Rudolf Markmann, George Froboese, Hermann Schwinn and William Kunze. Includes "A Short Illustrated History of the German-American Bund" by Arthur Kemp. Softcover, 104 pages, **\$14. 11 in stock!**

**Great Britain, the Jews and Palestine: How America Was Dragged into World War One by the Zionist Lobby**—By Samuel Landman. This book reveals how the Zionists struck a deal with the British: In return for Britain handing Palestine to the Jews at the end of the war, the Zionists would use their power in America to bring that nation into the war against Germany. The deal, based on the fact that Palestine was under Ottoman Empire control—an ally of Germany during WWI—was that the Turks would be defeated and that its territories would pass into British control. Softcover, 33 pages, **\$10. 10 in stock!**

**On Martial Arts, Zen, and the Blue-Eyed, Red-Bearded Barbarian**—By Ali Aliabadi. Who was the founder of Shaolin kung fu? Was Zen Buddhism created by a Japanese sage? What role did Nordics play in the formation of Far Eastern civilization? This remarkable essay draws together considerable evidence that the founder of Buddhism, martial arts and the Zen philosophy was an Indo-European wanderer into the Far East. Drawing on original descriptions and writings from Asia, the author shows that Buddha was first described with Nordic features. Softcover, 37 pages, **\$10. 11 in stock!**

**Original European Religions Volume X: Valhalla and European Traditions**—DNA, history and archeology have shown that the European people have existed for around 40,000 years, of which Christianity has only been the dominant religion for less than 1,000 years. Read the most famous stories from the Norse Gods and of how they directly influenced the legend of Holy Roman Emperor King Barbarossa, Vitellus, Roman Prefect of the Lower Rhine, the Cheru sword,

the slaying of Atilla the Hun, the legend of the Lorelei of the Rhine, the Rhine Gold, the origin of Yule, and more. Softcover, 204 pages, \$20. **11 in stock!**

**Racial Realities in Europe**—By T. Lothrop Stoddard. A sweeping survey of the physical characteristics and geographical placement of the main European sub-races at the beginning of the 20th century. Now updated with a 32-page appendix and a fully updated DNA map of Europe, compiled by Arthur Kemp from more than 70 scientific papers and studies into an easy-to-read format with charts and tables. This appendix reveals the exact proportions of European and non-European DNA in each European nation. Also includes a section on what DNA reveals about the longstanding “Khazar” theory. Softcover, 236 pages, \$25. **10 in stock!**

**Religion for Infidels**—A tour de force from Anthony Ludovici which addresses one of his favorite subjects: the issue of what he sees as the negative role of Christianity in the development of Western philosophy and morals, and how the opposite position—outright atheism—is equally unacceptable. Instead, as he details in this work, a mean must be sought which encompasses reality, a lack of superstition, and a spiritual worldview which encourages personal health and well-being. Softcover, 265 pages, \$24. **10 in stock!**

**The Epic of Gilgamesh. The Home of the Indo-Europeans: An Investigation Based on Language and History**—Translated by R. C. Thompson. *The Epic of Gilgamesh* is among the earliest surviving works of literature, with the earliest versions dating from around the Third Dynasty of Ur in early Sumeria (2150-2000 BC). Preserved in Cuneiform, the epic was retold over the centuries, and the most complete version was discovered in the ruins of the library palace of the 7th-century B.C. Assyrian King Ashurbanipal. Taken up into Judaism, and then into Christianity, the book of Genesis copies almost every detail of the flood from this earlier Sumerian work. The epic tells the story of the king of Uruk, Gilgamesh, and his adventures with his erstwhile foe and then friend Enkidu. Together they journey to the Cedar Mountain to defeat Humbaba, its monstrous guardian, then they kill the ferocious Bull of Heaven, which the goddess Ishtar sends to punish Gilgamesh for spurning her advances. Softcover, 82 pages, \$11. **11 in stock!**

**The Lays of Ancient Rome**—Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay’s classic collection of four lays (epic poems) describe heroic episodes from ancient Roman history. They are a delightful literary adventure which allow the reader to enjoy a high point in European culture while learning some incredible details of Roman history. These masterpieces of literary writing were so highly regarded that they were required reading in British schools for more than 100 years—until they were deliberately eradicated. Softcover, 107 pages, \$11. **11 in stock!**

**The Nibelungenlied: Translated Into Rhymed English Verse**—The original was written as a poem in 2,400 stanzas, divided up into 39 Aventiuren (“adventures”). The Nibelungenlied (“The Song of the Nibelungs”) is an epic poem originally written in Middle High German around the year 1180. It tells the story of the dragon-slayer Siegfried at the court of the Burgundians, how he was murdered, and of his wife Kriemhild’s revenge. This edition has been translated into poem format with the exact metre of the German original. It includes a complete background introductory essay by the translator, in which much fascinating detail of the epic is revealed. Softcover, 324 pages, \$22. **12 in stock!**

**The Origin and Deeds of the Goths**—Translated by Charles C. Mierow. *De origine actibusque Getarum*, or the *Getica*, is a summary of the now lost account by Cassiodorus of the origin and history of the Gothic people. It tells of the great battles between the Goths and Romans, of the First Great Race War against Europe waged by the Huns under Attila, the Gothic involvement in the great sacking of Rome—and much, much more. Softcover, 132 pages, \$15. **11 in stock!**

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# The Lies of the Victors: Hidden WWII Truths

## INTRODUCTION

In 1958, it was still—just barely—possible to publish an honest history of “victors’ justice,” which was meted out with inhuman ferocity to the vanquished at the end of World War II. F.J.P. Veale has served posterity well in telling the truth about seven of the biggest lies perpetrated by “the Greatest Generation.” He does so with direct simplicity, but also with sharp-edged, sarcastic wit, making his book *Crimes Discreetly Veiled* an important—and at times surprising—introduction to topics that have cost more recent Revisionist historians their livelihoods, and even their freedom. Arthur Kemp and Ostara Publications deserve thanks again for saving true history from oblivion.

### By Ronald L. Ray

**A**dolf Hitler famously wrote in *Mein Kampf* about the Big Lie—a lie so grossly exaggerated and monstrous that the average person cannot even fathom the possibility of its falsehood and consequently falls into the trap of believing the fabrication is “truth.” This even happened with Hitler’s exposition of the Big Lie itself.

His calumniators and cultural Communists long have claimed that he was explaining his own propaganda practices. But, as one can read for himself, Hitler was in fact describing his first-hand experience with the Jewish (especially Judeo-Communist) methods of deluding the population in order to dominate Gentiles—most of all, the German people.

The Big Lie was employed, too—with deadly effectiveness—by the Allied powers in both world wars and



**British historian** F.J.P. Veale was an early Revisionist and the author of several seminal books on the events of WWII.

is the Orwellian tactic of choice for both Communist revolutionaries and the ever more imperialistic United States of America. And, as most readers of THE BARNES REVIEW are well aware, perhaps the Biggest Lie is that of the “Holocaust,” the alleged homicidal gassing of “at least” 6 million Jews by National Socialist Germany during World War II.

However, the “Holocaust” is only one exaggerated event of that war. In any military conflict, “the first casualty of war is the truth.” It belongs to the honest historian to unravel the threads of the cloak of darkness thrown over uncomfortable facts. This is what F.J.P. Veale has done with seven of the Big Lies told during and after World War II in his seminal book, *Crimes Discreetly Veiled*. In this article, we take a look behind the Allies’ “iron curtain” of prevarications.

### THE AUTHOR

Frederick John Partington Veale (1897-1976) was born in Ramsgate, England. After his education at St. Lawrence College, he was admitted to practice law as a solicitor in 1926. He was a member of Oswald Mosley’s British Union of Fascists and a prolific writer and noted historian. Apart from *Crimes Discreetly Veiled*, he authored the first English-language biography of Vladimir Lenin after visiting the Soviet Union in 1931. He also wrote a biography of Frederick the Great and *Advance to Barbarism* (updated in 1963), one of the first in-depth criticisms of the Allies’ inhuman war crimes show-trials at Nuremberg. [See



**Seated, from left to right:** British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Soviet General Secretary Josef Stalin in the courtyard of the Livadia Palace in Crimea, February 9, 1945. It was here that the deaths of millions of Eastern Europeans and Russians who fought against Communism were ensured. A terminally ill FDR died but a few months after this tragic meeting.

TBR, March/April 2018.—Ed.]

Veale's remaining book, *Crimes Discreetly Veiled*, came highly recommended from the outset. The Rt. Hon. Maurice Lord Hankey, 1st Baron Hankey, one of the greatest and most important British civil servants of the 20th century, a man described as one who "progressively became secretary of everything that mattered ... [who] grew into a repository of secrets," wrote a powerful foreword to the book.<sup>1</sup>

Interestingly, neither the Churchill Archives nor Wikipedia has dared to besmirch Hankey's memory, despite his refusal to accept the "official" narrative of World War II. Hankey,

whose own efforts contributed to the release from prison of German Grand Adm. Erich Raeder after WWII, expressed the hope that Veale's revelations would contribute to ending the postwar injustices committed against the Germans.

#### "THE GREAT STALIN MYTH"

Veale begins his book by laying out what he considered the root cause of all the outrageous anti-German propaganda: the Churchill-Roosevelt war machine's need to convince the population of the greatness of the murderous Communist dictator "Uncle Joe" Stalin in order to achieve the goal of the destruction of Germany

and the spread of Communism across all of Europe.<sup>2</sup>

"This could only be done by burying in oblivion until victory was won the history of the preceding quarter of a century," writes Veale.<sup>3</sup>

The way for this "Stalin Myth" was prepared by the universities of the 1920s and 1930s, which indoctrinated the upcoming intelligentsia into liberal, socialist and Communist thinking. During (and even for some time after) World War II, the torture, the millions of murders and the "mass deportations of the inhabitants of the Baltic States, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia ... of East Prussia, Pomerania, and Silesia" were ignored and covered up.<sup>4</sup>

"Uncle Joe" had to be supported at all costs.

One Big Lie, however, necessitates many others for its support. Veale carefully examines six of them. We have insufficient space to give each the thorough treatment it deserves, but let this brief summary convince you that *Crimes Discreetly Veiled*, amply illustrated with photographs, is a book you need to own and read.

### THE KATYN MASSACRE

In straightforward but gripping detail, Veale recounts like a true detective for the reader the cruel facts about the massacre of some 4,500 Polish military officers in the Katyn Forest. After the Soviet Union invaded Poland in 1939, over 250,000 Polish soldiers were interned in the USSR. The survivors were released after Germany attacked the Soviet Union, to fight against the former.

Family members, however, reported that the officers did not return. Some 15,000 Poles, of whom 8,000 were officers, met a more gruesome fate, only fully explained after the fall of the Soviet state in 1990. Over half of those officers were executed, not by the usual Soviet machine-gun fire,

but brutally one at a time, buried in huge mass graves at Katyn.

The Germans announced discovery of the graves on April 12, 1943, and asked the International Red Cross to investigate. The Soviets refused to consent. When the Germans asked experts from neutral countries to examine the matter, it became clear to all that the USSR was responsible. But that country was an "ally" against the Nazis. The war crime suddenly became a political problem, as the Soviet Union's help was critical to the Allied war effort.

The just pleas of the Polish Government-in-Exile in London fell on deaf ears in Britain and the United States. Truth became a "non-fact." And when, in 1945, the Soviets at the Nuremberg war crimes trials blamed Germany for the massacre, the other Allies were appalled but colluded by their silence. Veale remarks sarcastically, "[T]he Tribunal rose grandly to the occasion ... [and] passed without comment to the consideration of other matters.<sup>75</sup> The lie persisted for decades after, and justice was never done. [See a detailed article about the mass murders at Katyn in TBR, May/June 2022 or buy the book below.—Ed.]

### MUSSOLINI'S MURDER

"Mussolini was executed," most will say. But, here again, we were lied to. As Veale discusses, "execution" suggests an orderly trial and sentence of death. But the Italian Communist partisans had no interest in justice. A public or military trial might have kept Mussolini alive to disclose uncomfortable truths the Allies wanted buried. It would endanger the Communist revolution in Italy and its many death squads.

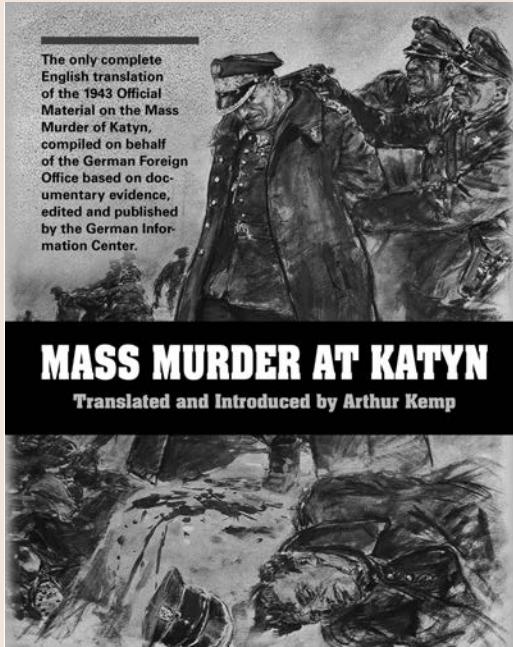
Veale recounts the last days of the Italian leader with feeling. Beginning with a succinct history of Mussolini's career, the author is ruthless in his disdain for the pack of opportunistic incompetents and criminals who comprised the political class of Italy in the last days of WWII, for whom Mussolini's true crime was to have joined the losing side.

Nevertheless, Veale succeeds in painting a memorable word portrait of the end of Fascist rule in Italy. Indeed, Mussolini, despite his failing health and obvious faults, appears almost as a tragic hero in the end, seeking vainly to die resisting conquest to the last. But, finally trapped by

## MASS MURDER AT KATYN

**The only complete English translation of the 1943 "Official Material on the Mass Murder of Katyn," compiled on behalf of the German Foreign Office based on documentary evidence. Edited and published by the German Information Center. Edited and compiled by historian Arthur Kemp.**

This report has only ever been partially translated into English before. This first-ever full translation contains the complete original text, and all 83 original photographs. It also includes 18 new footnotes, in addition to the document's original footnotes, explaining events and details to the present-day reader. In addition, it contains a brand-new introduction which provides a complete background to the events at Katyn, including the full extent of the murders which was not available to the Germans in 1943. Softcover, 290 pages, 8.5" x 11" format, #929, \$28 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. Send payment with request to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET.



Communist partisans near Lake Como, he is murdered by one who would later be rewarded with a seat in the Italian Senate.

Both the "important" documents and the remaining gold of the Italian Social Republic he carried sealed his fate. And, to ensure that no one learned the truth, a dozen or more others either "disappeared" or died under mysterious circumstances, grimly foreshadowing the tactics allegedly employed decades later by the Clintons.

Among the murdered was Mussolini's mistress Claretta Petacci. He had sent her away previously, but she tracked him down in the last days and insisted on staying and dying with him. There was no reason for her to be killed—except that she "knew too much." Veale rightly notes the similarities to gangland murders, and the reader will perhaps be shocked to learn the extent to which witnesses of the crime and people "asking too many questions" were bumped off. The author recounts the pathos of this grand human drama with a skill you must read for yourself.

## FRENCH MASS MURDERER

Perhaps the grimdest and most grotesque tale told by Veale is that of French serial killer Dr. Marcel Petiot. At first glance, it seems bizarrely out of place in a book that focuses on the criminal deceptions of the Allied powers. But the reality, as the author reveals, is that Petiot succeeded in murdering at least 18, and perhaps almost 30, individuals only because of the circumstances of war.

Somehow, still unexplained, Petiot managed to escape the usual penal consequences for periodic petty thefts, drug-dealing, and abortion of women's babies. Rumors in earlier days of foul deeds, arising from the disappearance of patients, were never proven.

When the medical doctor moved to Paris during German occupation, particularly after Germany's invasion of the USSR in 1941, he finally found the environment that would enable his diabolical plans.

### **Posing as a *La Résistance* member,**

# THE STARS AND STRIPES

MEDITERRANEAN

Vol. 2, No. 147, Monday, April 30, 1945

ITALY EDITION \* \* TWO LIRE

## MUSSOLINI EXECUTED

### 5th Enters Milan; 7th In Munich

#### Brazilians Take Nazi Division

(BULLETIN) WITH THE 15TH ARMY GROUP, April 29 — The 56th London Division of the British 8th Army, headed by the famous 10th Parachute Brigade, has entered Venice.

The 2nd New Zealand Division has reached the Pave River, scene of Italy's greatest victory in World War I.

WITH THE 15TH ARMY GROUP, April 29 — Organized German resistance in Italy was crumbling today under the paralyzing blows of two Allied Armies, gasoline shortages were known to persist, and there were signs that the complete disintegration of the German Armies had begun.

Dramatic changes were disclosed in tonight's communiqué. Milan has been entered by 12th Army troops.

Negotiations were in progress for the surrender of the Ligurian Army, formerly commanded by Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, now a prisoner and under American control.

The 14th Army, Italian, had reached the Po River, according to the Russell Expedited Force, delivering up

#### Himmler Statement Hints Hitler Death

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29 — The possibility that Heinrich Himmler, Hitler's chief henchman, as cynical evidence to the Allies of his "good faith" in negotiating with Germany, was suggested in diplomatic quarters here today.

A high-ranking source revealed first evidence in what was regarded in San Francisco as a desperate attempt by Himmler to save himself from capture.

He asserted that Hitler advised the Allies through Stockholm that Hitler "may not live another 24 hours."

The sending of the message was said to have been made by Hitler to his one true trusted lieutenant.

Initial dispatches did not tell of any fighting within the city which had been reported as having been waged.

Reports of fighting had been reported converging on the city in an 80-mile area extending from northeast to the southwest, and combatants had been freed by the liberation by the U.S. 3rd Army of 27,000 Allied prisoners of war from the Nazi prison camp at the Isar River, 21 miles northwest of Munich. A great number of those prisoners were reportedly to be American airmen.

There has been no indication yet of the fate of Mussolini, the most notorious of German execution camps at Dachau, eight miles west of Munich.

The situation with Munich remained uncertain following an approach identifying itself as the "Free Bavarian Movement" and "Free Bavaria," led by Gen. Hans Hube, 75-year-old commander for Bavaria, to take over the city's government.

Hans Rauter's section of Berlin, which had been captured by the Red Army, had fallen to the Red Army overnight, according to the Soviet communiqué.

The German High Command, giving priority to the possibility of a last-minute "split" developing between the West and East Germans, had ordered its troops facing U.S. forces on the

(Continued on Page 8)

#### Yanks Push Into Shrine Of Nazism

SHAEF, April 29 — Munich, the largest city of Germany and birthplace of Nazism, was entered by troops of the 6th Army Group tonight. Entry into the great Bavarian city after a 20-month Nazi occupation was made by elements of Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's U.S. 8th Army.

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Rauter's report that a radio using the city's wave length had issued a warning of revolt within the city, and that he had been ordered to surrender to the U.S. and Great Britain, was rejected.

Later, Rauter's aide, the south

(Continued on Page 8)

#### Patriots Also Kill Aides, Mistress

ROME, April 29 — Benito Mussolini has been executed by Italian Patriots, Radio Milan, voice of the Committee of National Liberation of Northern Italy, said today.

The Radio said Mussolini was executed last night along with a number of his henchmen and his mistress.

Two British war correspondents, Christopher Lumby, of the London Times, and Stephen Barber, of the London Daily Mirror, were captured by Nazis and released.

Both correspondents, who had been captured near Lake Como, were taken to the village of Guastalla, 10 miles from Milan, where they were tried and executed at 1020 hours on Saturday, April 28. Their bodies were brought to Milan for public display on the same spot where, it was said, a year ago 13 Fascist leaders were executed.

Italian newspapers like *Il Giornale del Mattino* and *Liberazione* carried the news in bold, black headlines. Over in Rome, quickly the report travelled, and crowds gathered around every street corner. Great rejoicings stirred the people. At a rally being held near Plaza Venezia in honor of the execution, loud cheering greeted the announcement.

Radio Milan did not give details of the execution, nor of the summary trial which must have preceded it. It was reported that Mussolini and his followers were stood against a wall and shot by a firing squad of Partisans.

Among the 13 men killed and executed were Alessandro Pavolini, Carlo Scovra, Fernando Messina, Giacomo Coppedè, Nicola Bombacci, and Guglielmo Marconi, minister of Mussolini.

Mussolini was probably the chief Fascist architect of war. He was once Mussolini's propaganda minister. As one of a group of seven, he had planned the attack on Pearl Harbor.

His death was probably the chief Fascist achievement of war. He was once Mussolini's propaganda minister. As one of a group of seven, he had planned the attack on Pearl Harbor.

(Continued on Page 8)

#### Patriots Claim Fall Of Treviso, Turin

ROME, April 29 — Radio Milan from all indications firmly in the hands of Italian Patriots, claimed the liberation of Turin of the power of the Nazis, and all the military barracks occupied.

General Mark W. Clark, MacArthur's Commander-in-Chief, gave MacArthur instructions to the Italian Patriotic

Partisans.

For months now all means prevent the Germans from carrying out the destruction of industrial plants and manufacturing units.

General Clark said: "We can't let Italy fall, despite the failure of Italy."

MacArthur, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. and Army Comptroller for Foreign Affairs V. M. Morain made a surprise visit to the Italian Patriotic Partisans.

They were shown a copy of the contents of a note from Marshal Stalin to President Truman.

It was given by Field Marshal Harold L. O. Gough, Commander

of the British 15th Army Group.

The note was read by the National Liberation Committee, the Milan Radio disclosed.

#### Truman To Tell When Nazis Fall

WASHINGTON, April 29 — Official confirmation of a German collapse—when and if it comes—will be proclaimed in person by President Truman, it was reported in messages on all radio networks.

Stephen T. Early, presidential secretary, announced last night.

That much an offer had been made by the Germans to end the war in Europe, it was said, in a statement made after the nation had broken out in a paroxysm of joy and excitement over the news of the note.

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man and Prime Minister Churchill. The note, according to Dr. Rauter's dispatch, recommended that the chief of the Hitlerites, Himmler, chief of the SS, should be surrendered to the U.S. and Great Britain, be rejected.

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(Continued on Page 8)

might not have sufficient authority to make such an offer and that no such demand should be resisted before the final fight is completely annihilated.

The Russians, Reuters reported, said that the Germans had agreed to a return of the German project in the West.

Reports from Washington and London said that said that Himmler's offer had been turned down because the Allies would not accept it.

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(Continued on Page 8)

Nazi Civilians Gel Diet One-Third of Gls

SHAEF, April 29 — German civilians will be allowed a diet one-third of the amount that American soldiers eat.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, said in a statement issued yesterday.

The majority of Germans will be allowed 1,150 calories daily as compared with the 3,600 caloric intake of the average American soldier.

The new diet, which will go into effect on May 1, was announced here today, according to a statement by the U.S. War Department.

The new diet will be given to all German civilians.

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(Continued on Page 8)

**The capture and murder of Italian leader Benito Mussolini was a joyous day for the American media, which portrayed it as an "execution," implying The Duce had been given a trial. In truth, he, his aides and his mistress Clara "Claretta" Petacci were captured by Italian Communist partisans near the Swiss border. A day after their capture, as the story goes, they were shot and the bodies taken to Milan and dumped. The corpses were then abused and strung up in the town square. Some historians dispute some of these details, insisting instead that Mussolini was killed by an Allied special forces team bent on recovering wartime correspondence between Mussolini and Churchill. (See TBR, May/June 2012.) Historian F.J.P. Veale says Mussolini was killed so that the Communists could grab the remaining gold of the Italian Social Republic which was then used to fund the Communist revolution in Italy.**



**Psychopathic mass murderer Dr. Marcel Petiot appears in court.**

Petiot would lure those seeking to leave France to his home, offering a secret “escape route.” When they never returned, family and friends assumed they were safely in South America—which sometimes generated additional “referrals.” Wealthy refugees, including a number of Jews, criminal underworld types and even children lost their lives. When the Gestapo became suspicious, the man they sent as a paid agent also disappeared. The Gestapo not unreasonably assumed they had been double-crossed.

The alleged manner in which the death-dealing doctor committed so many murders, and the way in which he disposed of the bodies, you must learn from Veale, as well as how Petiot met his just end. Petiot’s methods, however, easily could have served as the model for fraudulent Jewish claims about the “Holocaust.” But the real reason the “Monster of the Rue Lésueur” escaped justice for so long—and even escaped interest from the press—was the desire of the Allies to create an illusion about the Resistance

during the war as well as the supposedly “peaceful” France after the expulsion of the Germans, as Veale accurately details:

[A]fter the Liberation, more Frenchmen were done to death by their own countrymen than perished throughout the entire French Revolution: More than four times as many Frenchmen were judicially murdered or lynched in the years 1944-45 as had been put to death by the Germans during the occupation. . . .

[D]roves of Frenchwomen [were] paraded through the streets stark naked by their chivalrous countrymen before having their heads shaved in public before exultant crowds. . . .

Paris at the time Dr. Petiot carried on his dreadful profession so long and so successfully was not a city likely to give rise to Wordsworthian reactions in anyone. Human life was of no more account there than it was in Borneo in the days of the headhunters. Operating against the occupying forces were many gangs of [mostly Communist]

terrorists who directed their attacks not only against isolated German soldiers but against any Frenchman whom the leaders of these gangs might be pleased to consider a collaborator. No one was safe from denunciation, arbitrary arrest, lawless violence and blackmail. In such conditions, the disappearance of a human body awakened no surprise.

... And so the career of this lone wholesale killer has by tacit consent been discreetly withdrawn from investigation in order that the myth of a “democratic re-birth, of unity and brotherly love” might not be contradicted by facts.<sup>6</sup>

### THE MARZABOTTO AFFAIR

One of the most edifying chapters is that of the “Marzabotto Affair” in Italy in 1944. Edifying not because of Allied vindictiveness and pusillanimity—which Veale recounts with no little irony—but because of the honorable actions of the unjustly accused Maj. Walter Reder of the German Waffen-SS 16th Panzer Division.

Reder, recipient of the Knight’s Cross of the Iron Cross, and his hard-fighting unit were ordered away from the German “Gothic Line” defensive front along the Apennine mountains—where they were sorely needed to halt the Allied advance from the south—to stop the increasing depredations of the terroristic “Red Star Brigade” of Italian Communist partisans operating from a mountain hide-out behind German lines to the north, south of Bologna in the small town of Marzabotto.

The difficulty was one rare at the time but common in later wars: bands of partisans who would attack and then slip away to hide among the civilian population. Surrounded by these “human shields,” it was nearly impossible to separate combatants from the innocent. The Communists would execute as “traitors” any civilians who would not fight for them, adding to the difficulty.

Veale recounts with admirable objectivity and detail the actions of both sides in the hard-fought military operation to stop the vicious partisans,

numbering about 2,000. Using an encirclement tactic to prevent escapes, Reder's unit suffered only a few dozen casualties. Nearly all of the Communist terrorists were killed, admirably preferring to defend their mountain stronghold to flight, perhaps because their leader would have been unwilling to lose the large cache of war materiel air-dropped to the Communists by the Americans. After this quick success on September 28-29, 1944, Reder's unit returned to the front line and helped prevent the Allied drive from reaching the Po River before winter.

The problem arose when a French SS volunteer, Julien Legoli, later deserted and made false claims about Reder. Marked down by the Italians as a "war criminal," Reder, whose heroism on multiple fronts had cost him his left arm and damaged his knees, was living in "open arrest" in Salzburg, Austria, when the Americans detained him in September 1945 at the demand of the Italians. Finally finding no cause, they did not release him but turned him over to the British. The Brits likewise found insufficient evidence and should have restored his freedom. However, the "legal" climate of the war crimes tribunals demanded convictions at all costs.

The English handed Reder back over to the Italians, who finally tried him in 1951. In a farcical show, the honorable German military leader was falsely accused of multiple "massacres" of civilians. During previous interrogations, he had steadfastly maintained his innocence, to the point of welcoming a trial to defend himself.

During trial, he patiently endured numerous insults until the Communist prosecutor accused him of "stolen valor." Reder protested and vindicated his Knight's Cross.

If Reder had been guilty, a death sentence would have been certain. He should have been set free. But the political atmosphere—howling Communists outside the court building and a teetering center-right national government—made release a deadly proposition for the judges. So, they halved the baby and sentenced Reder



**Former Maj. Walter Reder** of the German Waffen-SS 16th Panzer Division enters an Italian court to defend himself against war crimes charges. It was alleged that he and his men had massacred innocent civilians while rooting out Communist partisans renowned for their brutality. Though he was not convicted in the Allied war crimes trials, the Italians demanded his extradition to Italy, where a guilty verdict was all but guaranteed. He received a life sentence in 1948 but was finally paroled in 1985.

to life imprisonment.

Then, after this injustice, the Italians inexplicably accused him of a Marzabotto "massacre" so neatly patterned on the "massacre" in Oradour, France, that the claim was clearly false. Nevertheless, even today, Reder

is held to be the "criminal" who somehow committed both "atrocities," neither of which occurred.<sup>7</sup> While most imprisoned "war criminals" were released within several years, Maj. Reder received his freedom only 40 years later, in 1985.

## “THE FATE OF A HERO”

Sometimes, even an enemy must give honor where honor is due. When highly decorated Gen. Hermann-Bernhard Ramcke of the German paratroopers surrendered with his remaining men in September 1944 after the bitter fighting during the American siege of Brest, France, they had been cut off for more than six weeks. But they had succeeded in depriving Gen. Dwight Eisenhower of any use of the port. Besides his and his men's exemplary bravery and upright conduct, Ramcke successfully negotiated the safe passage of 40,000 French inhabitants through enemy lines to safety. U.S. Gen. Troy Middleton, his opponent, did not cease to praise Gen. Ramcke—which served well in the years to follow.

Initially well-treated, things changed quickly after the war's end. Conditions in the POW camp in America became so bad that Ramcke escaped just to mail a letter to Washington, D.C., to help the internees—and then sneaked back into the camp. He was eventually returned to Europe, expecting release but ending up in the feared Cherche-Midi prison in France. Ramcke spoke out often against inflicted injustices, earning even more torture for his efforts.

Veale explains:

Throughout his experience of prison camps and prisons lasting six years, Gen. Ramcke never seems to have grasped the new conception of what was the only fit and proper attitude to his captors of a prisoner of war belonging to the defeated side. Quite genuinely, the victors in the Second World War were oppressed by a consciousness of their own righteousness and by the fundamental wickedness of the vanquished.<sup>8</sup>

Finally, the French brought the general and two of his officers to trial in 1951. Accused of being the “Butcher of Brest,” based not on evidence but on a French political need to demonize the German “hereditary enemy” even more, the judges were determined to



**GRAND ADM. ERICH RAEDER**

Locked up for nine years in Spandau Prison, also home to Rudolf Hess and other elderly alleged German “war criminals.”

convict Ramcke. However, when his friend Gen. Middleton got the chance to testify, the case against Ramcke and his men collapsed.

Not to be dissuaded, however, the court found him guilty. But fearing the wrath of the Americans, the French tribunal sentenced the general to five years' imprisonment. With time served counting toward the sentence in France, Ramcke was freed a few months later, returning home to write his amazing autobiography, *Fallschirmjager*.<sup>9</sup>

The lie of the “Butcher of Brest” was just barely defeated, but at great personal cost to Gen. Ramcke.

## VICTORS' INJUSTICE

Veale entitles the last chapter of his book “The Super-Ersatz Crime.” This “crime” was invented at the Nuremberg trials of the “major war criminals” by the International Military Tribunal: “The initiation of a war of aggression is ... the supreme inter-

national crime, differing only from other war crimes in that it contains within itself the accumulated evil of the whole.”<sup>10</sup>

Veale concerns himself with the outlandish trial and imprisonment of Grand Adm. Erich Raeder, a totally unpolitical career naval officer chosen only as a counterpart to the trial of Gen. Field Marshal Keitel. The crime? Launching a “war of aggression” against Norway. This, despite the fact that Raeder only executed the orders of the government, and that Churchill truly launched a war of aggression against Norway one day before! The Soviets, with Churchill's secret collusion, also launched a war of aggression by their invasion of Finland in 1939.<sup>11</sup>

In his concluding indictment against the Allies' diabolical “victors' justice,” Veale is at his most savage. After a blistering account of the trial, he writes:

The strange Alice-in-Wonderland atmosphere of Nürnberg was transferred to Spandau [Prison], buffoonery and brutality remaining mixed in about the same proportions. It is less unpleasant to concentrate on the details of the buffoonery. The treatment of the seven elderly prisoners in Spandau was based on the assumption that they were desperate criminals of superhuman ferocity, audacity and strength: that if vigilance was relaxed for a single instance, they would overcome their unfortunate guards, tear their way through the stone walls which surrounded them and join the hordes of sympathizers that were ever waiting outside the prison for their appearance.<sup>12</sup>

Although sentenced to life in prison in solitary confinement as “Number 4,” Raeder eventually was released after some public outcry. Veale says:

The ending of this unique episode of modern history was thus in keeping with the whole shameful story. To the very last, no one was sure what it was all about and what had been decided, if anything. The only fact upon which everyone was agreed was that a distinguished naval officer who had been on the

losing side was kept by the victors in rigorous captivity for nine years.<sup>13</sup>

Veale's caustic, sarcastic wit and engaging expository skills lay bare the delusory and criminal actions of the World War II Allies. *Crimes Discreetly Veiled* is a book you will want to read—and own.



#### ENDNOTES:

1. Lord Vansittart, as quoted by Katharine Thomson, an archivist with the Churchill Archive Centre at Churchill College Cambridge at the University of Cambridge, in her article "Maurice Hankey: 'Man of Secrets'."

2. Even today, many attempt to paint Winston Churchill as an anti-Communist and point to certain of his public statements in support. However, the reality is that he conspired with Stalin—prior to the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact—to surrender Eastern and Central Europe to the Soviets. See Peter Strahl's detailed article published in the January/February 2014 issue of THE BARNES REVIEW titled "The Sot & and the Soviet: The Plot by Churchill & Stalin to Divide Up Scandinavia and Encircle, Destroy Germany." Both Churchill and his American counterpart, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, acted deliberately to further the Communist world revolution, as this magazine has repeatedly documented.

3. Veale, F.J.P. *Crimes Discreetly Veiled: Seven of the Biggest Lies of WWII Exposed*. Available from THE BARNES REVIEW, softcover, 304 pages, #965, \$27.50 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S., p. 14.

4. Veale, *op. cit.*, p. 17.

5. Ibid., p. 56.

6. Ibid., pp. 119-120.

7. For several Revisionist analyses of the Oradour "massacre," see the November/December 2001 ("The French Massacre at Oradour") and September/October 2006 ("WWII Atrocity Yarn Exposed") editions of TBR.

8. Veale, *op. cit.*, p. 243.

9. For a Revisionist analysis on Gen. Ramcke, see this author's article published in the March/April 2018 issue of THE BARNES REVIEW titled "Saga of the Paratrooper General."

10. The president of the IMT, as quoted by Veale, p. 263.

11. See a detailed article published in the January/February 2014 issue of THE BARNES REVIEW titled "The Sot & and the Soviet: The Plot by Churchill & Stalin to Divide Up Scandinavia and Encircle, Destroy Germany."

12. Veale, *op. cit.*, p. 282.

13. Ibid., p. 296.

**RONALD L. RAY** is a member of TBR's BOARD OF CONTRIBUTING EDITORS, a freelance author, book reviewer and a descendant of several patriots of the American War for Independence.

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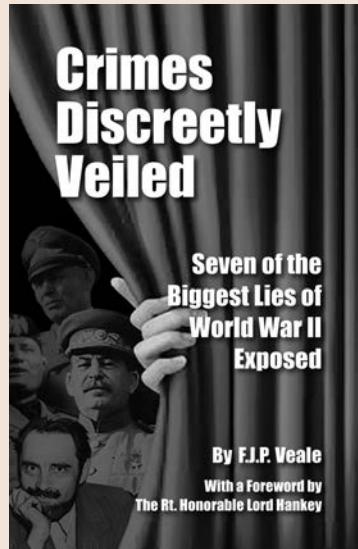
The fourth lie deals with the largely suppressed activities of one of France's greatest mass murderers—Dr. Marcel Petiot. His killing spree—more than 60 people—went undiscovered for years.

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# The Vatican, the Rothschilds & Usury: A Paradox

## Part 3—Conclusion

By Antonius J. Patrick

**Here is the final installment** on the banking relationship between the Rothschilds and the Vatican. To avoid reliance on Rothschild financing, the Vatican established its own institutions. Some of these operations, however, practiced usury, which had once been considered a sin by the Church. While the Vatican eventually relaxed its penalties on the practice of usury, it never condemned the immorality of fractional-reserve banking.

### CONDEMNATIONS OF USURY

By the time of Pope Leo XIII (1878-1903), there were no longer any official condemnations of usury. During the pope's reign, the Vatican invested heavily in the Italian real estate boom of the 1880s along with the establishment of a string of banks. These banks were not originally engaged in the financing of industry or large-scale commercial endeavors, but were mostly involved in agricultural concerns and as a place for small-time deposits and would-be homebuyers.

John Pollard discusses these institutions:

The small Catholic banks were based on mutualistic principles not dissimilar from those underlying the organization of British building societies. They gathered the savings of mainly peasant farmers, but also

the Catholic lower middle class of the small towns and joined them together with capital contributed by wealthier Catholics and provided loans and mortgages for chiefly agricultural purposes.<sup>1</sup>

These banks, in a sense, were not seen as "usurious," since they provided safety for poorer people to park their money. Later, as Italy began to industrialize, however, the banks merged with bigger business enterprises "under the aegis of the *Opera dei Congressi*," the "umbrella organization of the Italian Catholic movement."<sup>2</sup>

With the Vatican intertwined in the financial life of Italy and holding accounts in banks around the world, criticism of usury shifted to the lower clergy and elements of the Catholic lay intelligentsia. One of the harshest opponents of the practice who blames it for the supposed pauperization of the masses was the historian Hilaire



**LEO XIII**  
Usury no longer condemned.

Belloc. In his book, *Essays of a Catholic*, Belloc wrote:

The modern world is organized on the principle that money of its nature breeds money. A sum of money lent has, according to our present scheme, a natural right to interest. That principle is false in economics as in morals. It ruined Rome, and it is bringing us to our end.<sup>3</sup>



**HILAIRE BELLOC**  
Usury ruined Rome.



**G.K. CHESTERTON**  
Faulty economic logic?



**FR. CHARLES COUGHLIN**  
No interest on fictitious money.

Belloc's usual perceptive historical analysis is clearly missing in his discussion of loan banking which may have stemmed from his misuse of words such as "breeds" and "natural right" in describing monetary economics. Like a number of Catholic intellectuals, such as G.K. Chesterton, and even some up to the present day, the misunderstanding of sound economic theory not only hampers their interpretation of past events but shows an unfamiliarity with areas of earlier economic thought. Furthermore, while Belloc, Chesterton and others railed against capitalism for its usurious ways, they rarely included the Church's explicit and implicit practice of the supposed sin in their denunciations.

Moreover, Belloc ignores the undeniable empirical data of the era that, from roughly the end of the Napoleonic wars to World War I, Europe witnessed tremendous economic growth from industrial capitalism which created the middle classes of Western countries and the highest standard of living, not just for the *über* rich but for all—the likes of which had never been seen before in

human history. It was only after the creation of central banking and the elimination of the gold standard that living standards began to stagnate and eventually decline.<sup>4</sup>

While differing schools of thought on the decline of the Roman Empire cite several factors for its collapse (with some scholars contending that it never fell but was "transformed"<sup>5</sup>), the charging of interest, as Belloc maintains, is not high on the list as a cause. Instead, the continual monetary debasement to maintain a world empire that was constantly at war and becoming increasingly domestically bureaucratized is seen as a primary cause for Rome's eventual fall. The destruction of money gradually impoverished the middle and lower sectors of society (as all inflations do), redistributing wealth to the political class.<sup>6</sup>

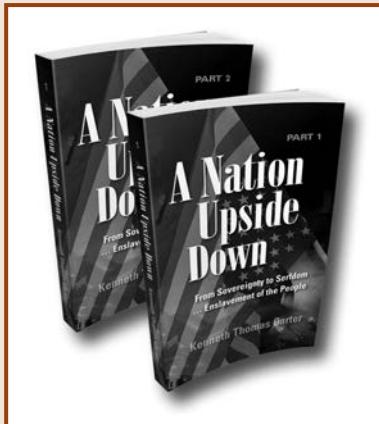
This led to economic stagnation and regression which lasted long after Rome's fall, and contributed to what became known as the "Dark Ages."

A prominent contemporary of Belloc who held similar views on usury was "Radio Priest" Fr. Charles E.

Coughlin (1891-1979). In his book *Money! Questions and Answers*, the priest severely condemns the practice, equating it with stealing. "Usury is a breach against the commandment 'Thou shalt not steal,'" Coughlin argued. All aspects of lending are "immoral" and opposed to Christian teaching:

- Charging an unreasonable and abnormal rate of interest;
- Charging interest on any recognized non-productive or destructive loan; and
- Charging interest on a loan of fictitious money which the lender created, thereby demanding from the borrower an unjust return. In the latter case, the lender reaps where he did not sow.<sup>7</sup>

Like Belloc, Fr. Coughlin mostly misses the mark about usury, although his third point has validity. When Fr. Coughlin mentions "fictitious money," he is referring to notes created beyond the amount of silver or gold residing in banks. Charging interest on fictitious notes compounds the problem and is another immoral and criminal act through which the lender receives an "unjust return" and "reaps what he



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did not sow.”

The charging of interest on fictitious money, while certainly wrong, would not be possible if the “new money” was not created in the first place. In fact, under a metallic monetary system, any notes created beyond what has been deposited in a bank is fraud, and in no way can be defended on ethical grounds.

Moreover, such a practice does not increase economic growth, but is, like all counterfeiting schemes, a benefit solely to its practitioners at the expense of everyone else.

Of course, by Fr. Coughlin's day, the United States was practically off a commodity standard, meaning there was no longer any redeemability of dollars for gold or silver, at least domestically. The dollar, originally a “money substitute” and warehouse receipt for silver and gold, became the reserve of the U.S. banking system and eventually the world's reserve currency. In 1971, with Richard Nixon's “closing of the gold window,” there was no longer redeemability of dollars for gold, internationally placing the world on a purely fiat, irredeemable paper-money standard.

## EARLY DEFENDERS OF USURY

Before the Church no longer considered “lending for profit” a sin, some clerics began to contest the teaching on usury, which included the revered Scholasticism of St. Thomas Aquinas. The challenge to orthodox Scholasticism on interest-rate theory began in the early 16th century and continued with the rise of the Spanish School of Salamanca and later with some members of the newly formed Jesuit order.

The foremost Scholastic theologian of his time was Thomas De Vio, Cardinal Cajetan (1469-1534). Cajetan is best known for his debates with Martin Luther, but he was also a confessor of the Emperor Charles V and became general of the Dominican Order in 1508.

In his commentaries on St. Thomas's *Summa*, Cajetan held to much of the



**Cardinal Cajetan** (far left with hands on book) is perhaps best known as the man who questioned reformer Martin Luther at the Diet of Augsburg in 1518, grilling Luther on his teachings. Cajetan is also remembered as one of the cardinals who refused to grant Henry VIII an annulment of marriage from Spanish Catholic Queen Catherine of Aragon. He also approved of charging interest on business loans.

great Dominican's teaching; however, it was in his treatise on foreign exchange, *De Cambiis*, where he differed with Aquinas. In his discussion of how the foreign exchange market worked, Cajetan moved beyond the standard Thomist position on usury.<sup>8</sup>

Murray Rothbard describes Cajetan's breakthrough on interest-rate theory:

Cajetan offered a point-by-point critique of his master's [Aquinas] rejection ... to the usury ban. He ... vindicates ... any loan to businessmen. Thus, a lender may charge interest on any loan as payment for profit foregone on other investments, provided that loan be to a businessman. This untenable split between loans to businessmen and to consumers was made for the first time—as a means of justifying all business loans.<sup>9</sup>

Cajetan's insight, therefore, corrected what had been a defect in the otherwise well-grounded Scholastic view on economics as Rothbard enthusiastically exclaims:

[F]or the very first time in the Christian era, Cardinal Cajetan justified the business of money lending, provided they were loans to business. Before him, all writers, even the most liberal, even Conrad Summenhart, had justified interest charges ... only for ad hoc charitable loans; now the great Cajetan was justifying the business for money-lending at interest.<sup>10</sup>

Cajetan's position on interest-rate theory was taken up by the later thinkers of the Spanish School of Salamanca. The founder of the school, whose disciples were not limited only to Spain, was the Dominican Francisco

de Vitoria (1485-1546). While Vitoria did not publish any written work, his lectures were transcribed by his students. Much of the Dominican's focus was on moral theology, and his commentaries on economics echoed Scholastic tradition. Admirably, he was opposed to the rising statist trends of Absolutism emanating from Italy and France: "Vitoria and his followers revived the idea that natural law is morally superior to the mere might of the state."<sup>11</sup>

Unfortunately, Vitoria's student and fellow Dominican Domingo de Soto (1494-1560) retarded the development of the early Salamancans, especially on usury. Among many accomplishments, de Soto was appointed by Emperor Charles V to the Council of Trent and became, for a time, the emperor's confessor.

His most important work was *De Justitia et Jure*, which was based on lectures he gave at Salamanca between 1540 and 1541. The treatise was widely popular—it was reprinted some 27 times—and influenced theologians for several centuries.<sup>12</sup>

While de Soto was a solid Thomist on theology, his work on economics was “reactionary,” especially after the improvement in thought among the Scholastics up to that point. As Rothbard states:

De Soto backslid on usury to such an extent that he advocated banning the foreign exchange market as usurious. In fact, de Soto managed to influence the court in 1552 to outlaw all internal currency exchange at anything other than the legal par.<sup>13</sup>

Fortunately for the development of economic thought and the continued flourishing of the School of Salamanca, another of Francisco de Vitoria’s students, the Dominican Martin de Azpilcueta Navarrus (1493-1586), countered some of de Soto’s erroneous thinking. A close advisor to three popes, Azpilcueta was a renowned canonist lawyer who in his lectures innovatively combined the teaching of civil and canon law and, during his tenure at Portugal’s University of Coimbra, he expounded upon international law.

Contrary to some of de Soto’s statist positions and going beyond the Scholastics, Azpilcueta, for example, contended that the government had no right to regulate prices, arguing it was “imprudent and unwise” reasoning, as Rothbard explains: “When goods are abundant ... there is no need for maximum price control, and when goods are scarce, controls would do the community more harm than good.”<sup>14</sup>

In addition to refuting de Soto, Azpilcueta made a significant contribution to economic thought with probably the first exposition of the “quantity theory of money.” Building on Cajetan, the Dominican disregarded the old idea that money or

its purchasing power (PP) can be fixed, but since money is a commodity like all others (although the most marketable), its value (PP) can fluctuate. A “good money,” however, where its PP remains relatively constant, is one of the aspects that makes gold and silver superior monies—the lack of volatility.<sup>15</sup>

If the supply of goods and services goes up, and the supply of money remains the same, money’s value—PP—would increase. The inverse would apply if the supply of money increased, while the amount of goods and services remained the same or declined.

## Modern critics of usury ignore the historical significance of the usury question.

In other words, money’s value—PP—would fall and less goods and services could be bought.

Of course, the School of Salamanca would have practical knowledge of this since, at the time, Spain was in the midst of its overseas explorations and the discovery of vast sums of gold and silver in the New World, resulting in a huge influx of precious metals into the Iberian Peninsula, causing prices to increase dramatically. The Salamancans, therefore, had their theories confirmed by real empirical evidence.

While Azpilcueta’s take on economics was quite sound, he nevertheless reverted to much of de Soto’s thought on interest. Unfortunately, his position at the Vatican influenced Pope St. Pius V in 1569 to issue the bull *Cum onus* which allowed for interest only on a “fruitful and immobile good” which, of course, did not apply to money.<sup>16</sup>

Besides Azpilcueta, St. Pius V had been strongly encouraged by St. Charles Borromeo, the archbishop of Milan, who was appalled at the amount of usury that was being practiced throughout the city to issue the decree. Despite the prestige of Borromeo and Azpilcueta, most of Europe’s theologians rejected the bull citing, in part, that the “pope’s arguments were matters of positive rather than natural law ... [and it] had to be accepted by the government or be the common practice of a particular country for it to carry the force of law in that country.”

Not one European country accepted *Cum onus*, and even in Rome it fell on deaf ears.<sup>17</sup>

The last great Salamancan thinker who further weakened the Church’s prohibition on usury was Flemish Jesuit Leonard Lessius (1554-1623). Lessius was a philosophy professor at the English college in Douai, France, and, while studying at Rome, was a student of the Salamancan Francisco Suarez.

Lessius and his fellow Jesuits opposed the growing pro-determinist faction of Catholic theology in his native Flanders which had been infecting the Dominican Order. Also, from his studies under Suarez, Lessius attacked the “divine-right of kings” theory showing that the Jesuits had taken up natural-law theory, which was being increasing abandoned by the Dominicans and other orders.<sup>18</sup>

While nominally holding to the long-standing view on usury’s prohibition, Lessius “was actually a highly influential force in its ongoing destruction,” as Rothbard shows:

Lessius provided the most sweeping defense so far of the guaranteed investment contract, and he treated benignly even high rates of return on capital. ...

[He] justified not only businessmen or investors planning to invest their money, but also *any* people with liquid funds, including professional moneylenders. For the first time among scholastics, all loans by moneylenders were now justified.

With Leonard Lessius, then, the last of the barriers to interest or usury were smashed, and only the hollow shell of the formal prohibition remained.<sup>19</sup>

Like Rothbard, Professor John T. Noonan saw Lessius in a similar light when he wrote “the theologian [Lessius] whose views on usury most decidedly mark the arrival of a new era. More than any predecessor he would probably have felt completely at ease in the modern financial world.”<sup>20</sup>

Despite the cogent arguments that the Salamancans and Jesuits made, and its widespread use among the public including the Vatican itself (although through Jewish intermediaries), the Church continued its official ban on usury. The prohibition, with the rising tide of secularism and other factors, played a role in the downfall of Scholasticism within the Church. In trying to keep the prohibition in effect, despite a number of its leading lights justifying it, the policy ultimately discredited the Church and opened it up to its enemies and believers to charges of hypocrisy. This led, in part, to the downfall of Scholasticism, which was the mighty theological system of thought upon which the late Medieval Church rested.

The modern critics of usury have missed the historical significance of the usury question that led them astray in not seeing the real culprit for the economic and social chaos of the age—central banking. Central banking has institutionalized monetary debasement which has financially wrecked untold lives, created economic chaos in every land, and has been directly responsible for massive destruction and the slaughter of millions of people through the financing of countless wars.

Critics of usury also do not understand an inconsistency in the interest prohibition, that, if applied universally, would mean that “profit” gained from other activities would have to be called into question as can be seen in the following example:

## New from TBR Book Club!

# LÉON DEGRELLE IN EXILE: 1945-1994

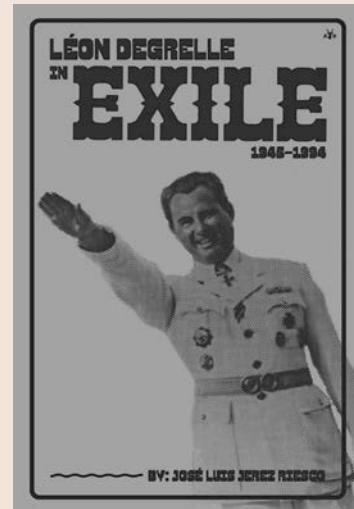
By José Luís Jerez Riesco

**C**rash landing in San Sebastián, Spain, in 1945, Waffen SS officer Léon Degrelle narrowly escaped death from his native Belgium and the Allied forces. Stripped of his Belgian citizenship and sentenced to death in absentia for fighting on the German side against Bolshevism on the Eastern Front during WWII, Degrelle lived the rest of his life in exile in Spain, harbored unofficially by Francisco Franco’s government.

During these 49 years in exile, Degrelle never expressed any regret for his place in the war, nor did he remain silent as fantastical narratives were woven about the events of the war and the supposed atrocities of the Germans and their allies in the decades following. Despite attacks on his family, vilification by the whole world and many conflicts with the Church, he never wavered in either his Catholic faith or his conviction in National Socialism.

*Léon Degrelle in Exile: 1945–1994* presents the story of these 49 years, complete with extensive letters between Degrelle and his friends and family, interviews, speeches and anecdotes from those who knew and loved him. Degrelle was one of the few remaining from the Axis side to share his account of the war and his commentary on the world as it changed drastically after the Axis defeat in 1945.

Softcover, 518 pages, #993, \$30 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. Mon.-Thu. 8-4 ET or purchase at TBR’s online Revisionist bookstore—[www.BarnesReview.com](http://www.BarnesReview.com).



If a landlord built an apartment complex and rents it out, can he charge more than the cost of materials and labor or should he only receive repayment for the funds spent on construction? Is the landlord risking his own savings/capital (as does the “money lender”) which he could lose if the venture would go belly up?

Certainly, no theory of justice would deny the landlord a right to make a profit for taking a risk and delaying present consumption in undertaking such a project. Yet, it is the same dynamics that a saver/money lender undergoes when he loans out his funds to be paid back with a premium in an uncertain future.

### USURY, BANKING, & THE CHURCH

The dominance of central banking came with the emergence of the nation-state after the French Revolution. Central banks were instrumental in the elimination of commodity money, as they placed a check on government from going into debt and banks from printing money. With gold and silver out of the way (notes no longer redeemable), central banks could inflate with impunity, which gave bankers and the political class an almost unlimited source of income. This was used to cement the political elites in power, allowed them to engage in all sorts of social engineering schemes and contributed mightily to making warfare decidedly more destructive and widespread.

Yet, few Catholic intellectuals or churchmen understood the problem but continued to blame “usurious” free enterprise for the ills of society. They were oblivious to the immoral and criminal aspect of central banking which rested on the fraudulent practice of fractional-reserve banking.

Fractional-reserve banking allows banks to keep only a portion of their deposits on hand while the rest is surreptitiously lent out for “profit.” One of the few churchmen who understood fractional-reserve banking was Fr. Denis Fahey.

“The bankers observed,” the priest explained, “that about 90% of their total stock of gold remained in their vaults entirely undisturbed, and that only about 10% of the precious metal was required for the normal transaction of business. The banks then began to circulate far more promises to pay gold than they had gold to meet, and to collect interest on the fictitious money.”<sup>21</sup>

Fr. Fahey then quotes Sir Reginald Rowe from his book *The Root of All Evil*. Rowe continues the analysis:

That is to say, that they could issue far more promises to pay in gold than they could meet with all the gold of their coffers. This was

The dominance of central banking came with the emergence of the nation-state.

because it was found in practice that the promised payments were never simultaneously demanded. In fact, except in crisis, never more than one-tenth of these at any time.<sup>22</sup>

Banks, therefore, can make “additional income,” by not only charging customers for safekeeping of their deposits, but they can lend out, at interest, the deposited funds which are supposed to remain in the banks for safe keeping. This of course is illegitimate and, if any other firm or organization did such a thing, it would be considered fraud punishable by either fines or significant jail time.

As Fr. Fahey and others have incisively pointed out, eventually bankers realized that not all depositors demand their money at once. If all depositors, or if a significant amount demanded their funds simultaneously, the fraud would be exposed. If such a thing

happened today, the entire monetary system would collapse overnight.

Over the years, banks would continually fail, largely due to fractional-reserve banking, and thus sought to create a financial institution that would bail them out in times of “crisis.” Thus, central banking came into existence as a “lender of last resort” when banks got into trouble. Since their inception, central banks have always been granted privileges by governments, including most importantly to establish legal tender laws, create a monopoly of note issuance, and the ability to set interest rates.

Furthermore, with the power to create money, government debt would begin to balloon, as the central bank would become a ready buyer of government debt no matter how risky the debt might become. The ability to create almost limitless debt led to the expansion of state power in all sectors of society.

One of the first goals, once central banks were established, was to get rid of gold and silver, which had always kept a check on money printing. Once gold and silver were severed from the monetary order, central banks could (and did) inflate their currencies without fear. Central banking thus became a mighty engine of monetary inflation, which led to the usual consequences: redistribution of wealth, booms and busts, hyperinflation, economic stagnation and collapse. Looking back at the financial history of the past two centuries, it would be difficult to deny the veracity of such an analysis.

Not only is fractional-reserve banking a sin against the 7th Commandment—“Thou Shall Not Steal”—it also violates one of the four sins that cry to heaven for vengeance: “Defrauding of wages to the laborer.”<sup>23</sup> Since money printing is willful currency debasement, wages paid in depreciated money surreptitiously defrauds laborers of income.

In contrast, unlike fractional-reserve banking, there is no fraud in the practice of usury. Usury involves

two parties who agree (typically contractually) to exchange a present good (usually money) for a future good (money) including a premium, which is accrued in the form of interest. No one is forced to get a loan or go into debt—it is a voluntary agreement. Many times, in fact, it is the lender who is taking the risk since he may only get part of his funds back, or none at all, or if he does get paid back, the funds may be worthless due to inflation.

More broadly, payment for saving is socially beneficial, since it encourages individuals to save—putting off present consumption—which develops responsibility, farsightedness and maturity. Savings are transformed into capital and invested in production, creating jobs and goods. Advanced civilizations are those that have an intricate and highly developed capital stock, not only allowing for production and increased living standards, but for the undertaking of all sorts of culturally enhancing activities. Of course, in the present epoch, saving is discouraged through the suppression of interest rates by central banks and by the encouragement of spending. Consumer spending indices are given much attention by the financial press.

One possible reason for the Church's lack of condemnation of central banking, despite its obvious criminal nature, is its eventual acceptance by the modern nation-state which, as we have said, came into being after the French Revolution. At first, the popes condemned most of the philosophical planks on which the modern state was grounded. Over time, however, there was a relaxation to the new political realities. Since central banking became a fixture of all the regimes, they escaped criticism from the hierarchy.

By the time of Vatican II, and especially in its aftermath, the Church had become outwardly statist. Popes praised democratic governance and looked to leadership in international organizations like the UN. It also gave up many of its former duties and activities, such as the management of

hospitals, schools and charities, to the burgeoning welfare state.

## CONCLUSION

While the Church looked hypocritical in its involvement with the Rothschilds and eventually practiced usury itself, it demonstrates that it has been run by fallible men.

While the legitimacy of usury is now rarely discussed, central banking continues its dominance. With a potential financial catastrophe on the horizon, hopefully central banks will be exposed for their nefarious role in the chaos. In the past, while the Vatican often stood up to the outrageous actions of kings and opposed

The legitimacy  
of usury is now  
rarely discussed.  
Today, central  
banking rules.

sovereigns' attempts to interfere in Church matters, its failure to see central banking as an unjust and criminal institution—which has been used to undermine Christianity—has hindered the efforts of the devout.

Worse, since Vatican II, the Church has lost almost all of its “independence” and now has become part of the New World Order, taking similar stances as the globalists on mass migration, global warning and various social welfare measures. The Conciliar Church has gone beyond popular leftist causes and is now both condoning the practice of sodomy and is becoming more tolerant of abortion—failing to ex-communicate politicians who support infanticide. ♦

## ENDNOTES:

- Pollard, John F. *Money and the Rise of the Modern Papacy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005, p. 77.

2. Ibid., p. 78.

3. Belloc, Hilaire. *Essays of a Catholic*. Charlotte, NC: TAN Books and Publishers, Inc., 1992 (originally published in 1931 by The Macmillan Company), p. 15.

4. Ashton, T.S. *The Industrial Revolution 1760-1830*. London: Oxford University Press, 1948.

5. Haywood, Richard Mansfield. *The Myth of Rome's Fall*. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, Inc., 1962.

6. The “classical” meaning of inflation is the expansion of the money supply which results in the fall in money’s purchasing power, which leads to a later rise in prices. A general increase in prices is the result of inflation.

7. Coughlin, Rev. Charles E. *Money! Questions and Answers*. Royal Oak, MI: The National Union for Social Justice, 1936, pp. 90-91.

8. Rothbard, Murray N. *Economic Thought Before Adam Smith: An Austrian Perspective on the History of Economic Thought*. Vol. 1, Auburn, AL: Ludwig von Mises Institute, 2006 (originally published in 1995 by Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd.), p. 100.

9. Ibid., p. 101.

10. Ibid.

11. Ibid., p. 102.

12. Ibid., p. 103.

13. Ibid., p. 104.

14. Ibid., p. 105.

15. Money in Azpilcueta’s day was either gold or silver.

16. Rothbard, *op. cit.*, p. 107.

17. Ibid., p. 107.

18. See the works of Juan de Mariana, especially his *De Rege* (“On Kingship”).

19. Rothbard, *op. cit.*, pp. 124-125.

20. Quoted in Rothbard, *op. cit.*, p. 126.

21. Fahey, Rev. Denis. *Money Manipulation and Social Order*. Palmdale, CA: Christian Book Club of America, 1992 (originally published in 1944 by Cahill & Co., Ltd. in Dublin, Ireland), p. 19.

22. Ibid., p. 19.

23. For many Christians, sodomy is also one of the sins that cries out for heavenly vengeance—a prohibition that the modern world has seemingly forgotten. Today, many Catholic and Protestant churches no longer condemn sodomy or homosexuality. In most denominations of the Protestant Church, homosexuals are now allowed to become pastors and reverends—and the Catholic Church may in the near future approve of this as well.

**ANTONIUS J. PATRICK** is the pen name of a scholar living in the Washington, D.C. area. Patrick has written many articles over the years for TBR. To find out more, check the back of each November/December issue of TBR for a full author and subject index. This essay is dedicated to Thomas De Vio, Cardinal Cajetan (1469-1534).

# “Old Right” Thinker Had Solution to “Debt-Ceiling” Debacle: “Don’t Buy Government Bonds”

**Every few years**, Democrats and Republicans, in coordination with their talking heads in the mass media, engage in a faux debate about America’s debt, insisting on or opposing the raising of the “debt-ceiling.” Here’s an overview of one libertarian-leaning thinker’s solution to this reoccurring problem.

By Antonius J. Patrick

A farcical debate surrounding “raising the debt-ceiling” unfolds periodically, a debate conducted by the two nearly indistinguishable political parties hell-bent on driving America into economic ruin. In anticipation of the inevitable debate surrounding America’s spiraling debt, it will be instructive to look at how some earlier conservative and libertarian thinkers viewed public debt. Unlike the present generation—with the notable exception of Dr. Ron Paul—these intellectuals asked fundamental questions about such matters as debt, taxation, central banking and foreign policy.

One of the leading lights of what was known as the “Old Right” of the 1950s, which opposed the Cold War globalism of the likes of William Buckley and sought to overturn the New Deal domestically, was Frank Chodorov (1887-1966). In his books

and essays, Chodorov challenged the pillars upon which social democracy rested and sought to return America to small government, low taxation and “isolationism.”

In one of his provocative essays, Chodorov pervasively argued that those who purchase public debt are complicit in the enhancement of state power. Unlike many present-day economists who only see the baneful economic effects of profligate government borrowing, he makes a moral case against debt financing.<sup>1</sup>

He points out that public borrowing burdens future generations for the benefit of the present. Despite reasons often given for the necessity of borrowing—war, natural disaster, infrastructure, social welfare, etc.—Chodorov contends that the practice of shifting the cost to later generations, whatever the reason, is unjust:

This is exactly what you do when you cooperate with the state’s borrowing program. You are load-



**FRANK CHODOROV**  
Against debt financing.

ing on your children and your children’s children an obligation to pay for something they had no voice in, and for which they may not care at all. Your “investment for posterity” may earn you nothing but the curses of posterity.

Chodorov understood, as most commentators do not today, that a gold-backed currency restrained the largesse of the state:

When money was redeemable in gold, the inherent profligacy of government was somewhat restrained; for, if the citizen lost faith in his money, or his bond, he could demand gold in exchange, and since

the government did not have enough gold on hand to meet the demand, it had to curtail its spending proclivity accordingly.

It was Franklin Delano Roosevelt's despicable and criminal act of taking the U.S. off the gold standard domestically that led to the expansion of the public debt as Chodorov describes:

Mr. Roosevelt removed this shackle and thus opened the flood gates. The only limit to the inclination of every politician to spend money, in order to acquire power, is the refusal of the public to lend its money to the government. . .

The government can then resort to printing of money, to make money out of nothing.

Not realized at the time, but the ability of the American government to expand its revenue base fit nicely into FDR's later nefarious foreign policy objectives.

Chodorov's viewpoint on public debt can also easily be applied to FDR's decision to eradicate the gold standard through which the U.S. currency could be redeemed for precious metals. FDR's act, however, was a "violation of contract" with American citizens, since the U.S. government defaulted on its obligations.

In Orwellian fashion, the verbiage used with most government operations is often misused to legitimize state functions. "Investment" is one such term that has been corrupted in relations to spending and debt.

In promoting their spending schemes, politicians will often use the term investment, i.e., "investment in education" or "investment in infrastructure." This is deliberate, since it tries to equate government spending with a vital component of the market process.

In a market economy, investment means the lending of savings, which is used to expand or start an enterprise. In return, the lender receives a stock or a bond. If the business is suc-

cessful, the lender's investment will receive a return—dividends from a stock or interest from a bond. Business investment is, therefore, a necessary aspect of capitalism which results in economic growth and increased living standards.

As Chodorov incisively points out, however, government investment is the antithesis of what takes place in the marketplace:

The state, however, does not put your money into production. The state spends it—that is all the state is capable of doing—and your savings disappear. The interest you get comes out of the tax fund, to which you contribute your share, and your share is increased by the cost of servicing your bond.

Chodorov's solution to deficit financing was not to buy government bonds. While this would certainly be a step in the right direction, a more radical approach is needed since the problem has now become so immense.

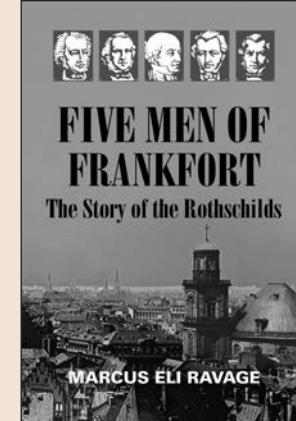
Put simply, there should be a prohibition on government borrowing of any kind. State revenues should only come through tax receipts and fees paid by those in the present. This would completely eliminate the "moral hazard" of debt financing and drastically reduce the size and scope of government over society.

For those who seek to put an end to the debt-ceiling charade and rectify the immoral practice of burdening future generations by the irresponsibility of the present, the works of Frank Chodorov are essential. ♦

#### ENDNOTE:

1. Chodorov, Frank. *Out of Step: The Autobiography of an Individualist*. New York: The Devin-Adair Company, 1962. See Chapter 17, "Don't Buy Government Bonds."

**ANTONIUS J. PATRICK** is the pen name of a scholar living in the Washington, D.C. area. This essay is dedicated to Willis A. Carto, founder of THE BARNES REVIEW.

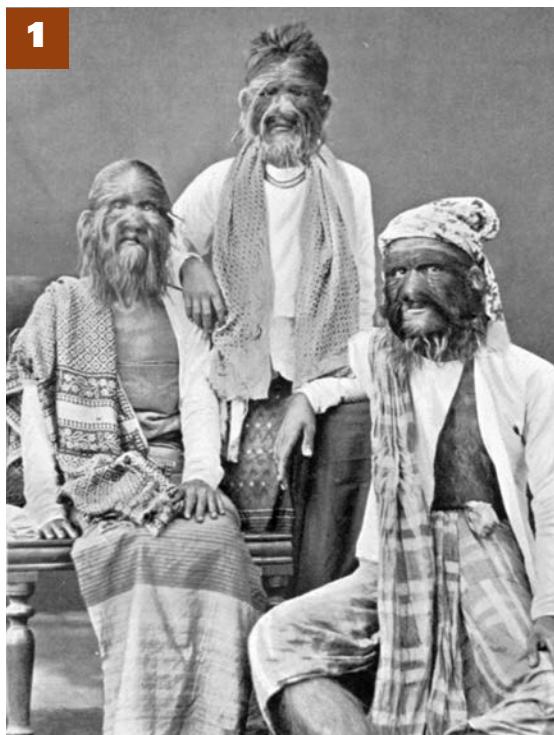


## *Five Men of Frankfort: The Story of the Rothschilds*

By Marcus Eli Ravage. This biography, written by a leading Jewish historian, pulls no punches in telling the true story of the banking dynasty, once known as the "financiers of nations." Cutting through all the myths, *Five Men of Frankfort* reveals how the four Rothschild sons spread throughout Europe—to London, Paris, Vienna and Naples—to set up a banking network that inaugurated the system of moving money internationally through simultaneous deposits and withdrawals. This study reveals in detail the double-cross of Napoleon's France—which saw the Rothschilds finance the British army in Spain by literally smuggling the cash across France into Iberia using their secret network. British indebtedness to the Rothschilds for their help in defeating Napoleon was then exploited by getting the British government to persuade the other nations of Europe—including the Austrian, Prussian and Russian governments—to start using the Rothschilds as bankers and as the providers of their national loans and debt. The Rothschilds effectively blackmailed their way into being granted nobility status by the Austrian and British heads of state. This new edition has three appendices added that reveal the full extent of the Rothschild business empire to the present day. Softcover, 340 pages, #920, \$30 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge.

# HIDDEN ALBUM OF MANKIND

In 1902, Hutchinson & Co. published one of the most valuable books on the various and disappearing peoples of the world. Much has changed in little more than a century. Titled *The Living Races of Mankind* (two volumes), the photographs contained within document scores of various peoples, many of them quite primitive and possibly now extinct or amalgamated with more technologically advanced peoples today. Here are just a few of those photographs.



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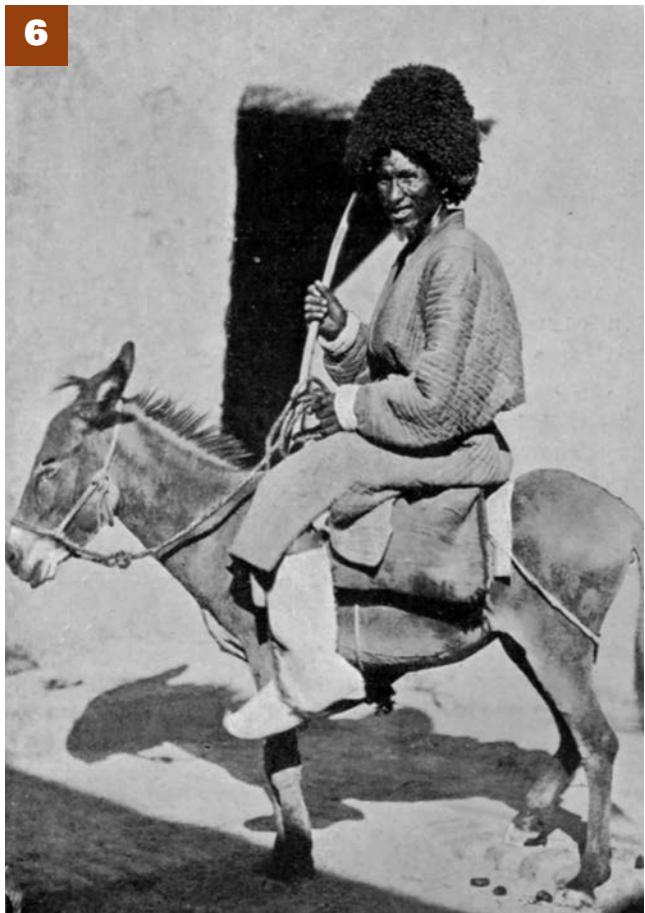
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1) A group of hairy natives from Mandalay, Burma (now Myanmar). The figure at far left is a female. 2) Jews in Palestine afflicted with leprosy. 3) A woman of the Gilbert River region, northern Queensland, Australia. 4) A Swazi warrior of southern Africa sports an elaborate feather headdress. 5) A Vedda man in leaf "girdle."

6



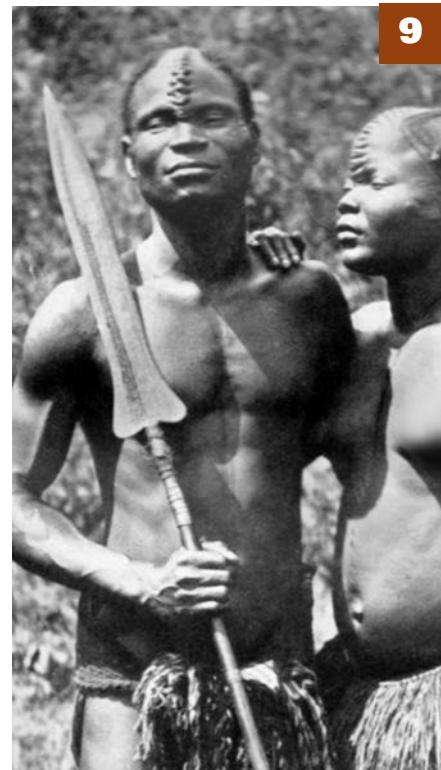
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9



6) A Turkoman rides a sturdy donkey. The Turkoman inhabit the region of Turkmenistan, Afghanistan and Iran.  
 7) A family of Lapplanders. The mother (left) holds a baby in a portable cradle. 8) A group of Tuareg men from North Africa. 9) This warrior of the Congo and his bride both display ornamental scarification on their foreheads.

# The Tragic Fate of the *Pieds-Noirs* in French Algeria

## INTRODUCTION

**A**fter abandoning its former colony and the ethnic French population that lived there for generations, France opened its borders for any and all immigrants, paving the way for the chaos and ethnic tension on such vivid display today in “the Land of Human Rights.” Here is an overview of the French abandonment of Algeria and its subsequent independence.

By Rémi Tremblay

**O**n February 16, 2017, French President Emmanuel Macron publicly apologized for the “sins” of colonization, which he described as “a crime against humanity.” His speech, delivered in Algiers, the capital of Algeria, France’s former colony, went mostly unchallenged but defies historical truths. The only crime against humanity in the Algerian adventure was the way it ended, in brutality and torture, with France betraying her promises to her blood brothers.

It is time to take a closer look at the Algerian War (1954-1962) and assess the balance sheet of French rule. Regarding the war itself, many myths still prevail, namely that most Algerians were opposed to French rule, and that the Algerians won the war. It is also time to debunk the idea that the French exploited Algeria. Facts prove quite the opposite.

Renowned historian Dominique Venner explained the significance of this conflict, arguing convincingly that it was the first modern war lost by Europe against Africa. With this

defeat, Europe’s invincibility cracked and shattered while the former colonies of Europe in Africa and elsewhere gained confidence. The way the entire ethnic French population was repatriated to France at the end of the war also offers valuable lessons for proponents of remigration.

Péroncel Hugoz, a former journalist for the popular French daily *Le Monde*, noted that the Algerian War was probably the first instance of modern jihad. Many Islamic reforms were implemented after independence, and the main newspaper linked to the Algerian nationalists was called *Moudjahid*.<sup>1</sup>

## THE CONFLICT’S BEGINNINGS

What was finally recognized in 1999 as a war—not merely “events,” as it had been described—started on November 1, 1954. On that day, a group of Algerian nationalists in exile in Tunis, the capital of Tunisia, declared independence on the radio. On the same day, coordinated terrorist attacks were launched by the *Comité Révolutionnaire d’Unité et d’Action* (Revolutionary Committee for Unity and Action) that later became the



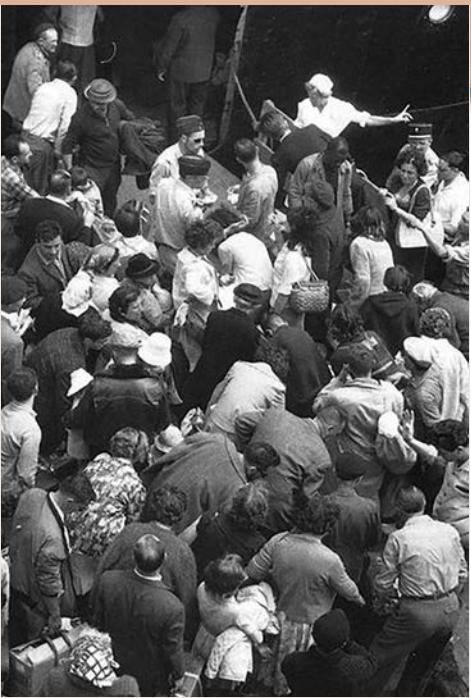
**PIERRE MENDES FRANCE**

Broke promises to Pieds-Noirs.

*Front de Libération Nationale* (National Liberation Front or FLN).

Their bloodiest deed that day was the hijacking of a bus and the murder of its passengers, including Europeans and Muslims alike, after the rape of a young European teacher. Other violent actions that day caused a total of eight casualties. However, it is the murder and rape of the young teacher, along with her husband, that caused an uproar among the European population, approaching 1 million inhabitants at that time, which then comprised roughly 10% of Algeria’s total population.

The leaders of the revolutionaries were Hocine Aït Ahmed, Krim Bel-



**Above and right:** *Pieds-Noirs* fled Algeria in droves after a coalition of various Islamic-inspired terrorist groups attacked *Pied-Noir* neighborhoods and businesses of the large and quite successful community. The *Pieds-Noirs* were mostly offspring of French settlers in Algeria, who had lived there for generations, but also included Spanish Catholics and other Europeans. The *Pieds-Noirs* comprised roughly 10% of the population in Algeria. The European-derived settler community lived in peaceful coexistence with the Islamic native population, and brought businesses, agriculture, architecture, advanced infrastructure, schooling and other benefits to the territory. Despite reassurances from the French government, the *Pieds-Noirs* were sold out to appease the terrorists of the FLN.

kacem, Ahmed Ben Bella, Mohamed Boudiaf, Mustapha Ben Boulaïd, Larbi Ben M'Hidi, Mohamed Khider and Didouche Mourad. Their objective was independence and, of course, Islamic rule. It should be noted that, before the French took over in 1830, there was no such thing as an Algerian nation. It was an unstable territory that had been dependent on the Ottoman Empire for centuries and had been governed locally by pirates.

Terrorist acts increased in frequency and intensity in the months after, but the FLN was only made up of a few hundred members. Given this perceived minor threat, France sent airborne soldiers on a limited scale, largely to restore law and order, treating the matter as a small-scale uprising rather than an emerging war. The situation quickly evolved into a major conflict as violence spread. Nevertheless, then-Prime Minister

Pierre Mendes France and his minister of interior Francois Mitterrand, who would later become president of France from 1981-1995, crossed the ocean to reassure the *Pieds-Noirs* of the fact that Algeria would remain French, no matter what transpired.<sup>2</sup>

On August 20, 1955, things escalated to a new level when a local FLN leader named Zighout Youssef openly called upon Muslims to kill Europeans. In Philippeville and El Halia, Muslims stormed European neighborhoods until the airborne forces intervened and pushed them back. Still, 71 French women and children were killed on that day by their neighbors, their customers, their coworkers and, sometimes, their former friends. On that day, the FLN had managed to create a lasting divide between the ethnic French and Islamic Algerians, two communities that had coexisted peacefully for

more than a century.

Following this bloodbath, France increased repression. It is in this context that a young nationalist member of parliament, Jean-Marie Le Pen, asked to leave the French Assembly to go fight. He fought in Algeria for 27 months, earning several medals for his courage.

Faced with stronger opposition, the FLN quickly increased terrorist attacks and atrocities. On May 18, 1956, three young French soldiers were butchered, castrated and killed by rebels, which became a turning point in the conflict.

It is worth noting that the FLN did not represent the majority in Algeria. In fact, at that time, there were four times more *harkis*, Algerian Muslims enrolled in the French army, than FLN militants. There were more than 60,000 mobile *harkis*, plus the Muslims who were involved in other

types of units, like the self-defense units in charge of protecting villages from FLN executions and crimes.<sup>3</sup>

### RESTORING LAW AND ORDER

French Army Gen. Raoul Salan was sent to Algeria to restore order. This shy and not-so-well-liked military veteran acted quickly and, soon, the army began operating as the main administrator of the colony. Nevertheless, the FLN continued its terrorist attacks in Algiers, with several deadly bombings, including one at the crowded Milk Bar ice cream shop.

French Gen. Jacques Massu, who commanded the airborne troops, then received the mandate to rid the capital of the 1,200 or so militants active in Algiers. Gen. Massu's forces arrested many of the leaders and terrorists associated with FLN, but still the deadly attacks continued. It was only in the fall of 1957 that the battle finally ended, after the airborne troops eliminated most of the terrorists. From then on, the airborne soldiers, or the "paras" as they became known, would become the heroes of the Europeans and the boogymen of their

enemies. Exaggerated tales of atrocities would be published in left-wing newspapers to demonize them.

Just as the Algerians were not a monolithic bloc, likewise in France the population was divided on the question. Many left-wingers opposed the French presence in Algeria, and it was Communists who helped the FLN with its early terrorist attacks. Several "humanist" intellectuals, including authors Jean-Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir, and also priests and politicians actively collaborated with FLN terrorists by delivering money raised in the Algerian community in France. They also assisted and harbored fugitives. They were called the "suitcase carriers" and operated in a web called the "Jeanson Network."<sup>4,5</sup> They became the foundation of France's "New Left."

The events in Algeria were receiving so much publicity, the government of President René Coty was on the verge of losing control. On May 13, 1958, a putsch was organized in Algiers and Gen. Salan and other officers and civilians attempted to take power. They demanded that Charles de Gaulle,

a resistance leader during WWII, replace Coty in Paris.<sup>6</sup> They stopped their coup when their main request was granted. On June 1, de Gaulle, who had lost the elections two years ago, became the president. He now had the power to reform the state and save Algeria from terrorists.

His first concern was seemingly to address the conflict in Algeria, which was rapidly spiraling out of control. On June 4, in Algiers, he powerfully declared, "I have understood you," referring to the concerns of the ethnic French in Algeria and their interests. He then declared:

I take note of all this in the name of France! And I declare that, as of today, France considers that in all of Algeria, there is only one category of inhabitants: fully-fledged French.

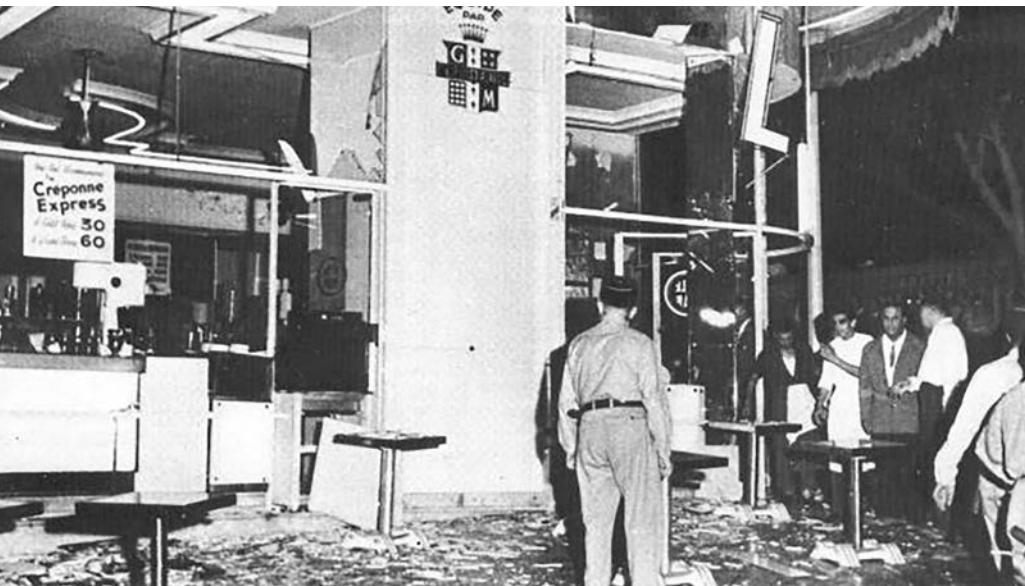
Two days later, he thundered, "Long live French Algeria!"

Gen. Salan, who left for exile in Spain, was replaced by Gen. Maurice Challe, who used his airborne troops to sweep the whole country. In less than a year, his troops had killed 26,000 rebels, taken 10,800 captives and seized 20,800 weapons. He also launched reforms to give more power to pro-French Muslims in the country. He envisioned a semi-autonomous territory.

But, in September 1959, while the battle was being won on the battlefield by the French army, President de Gaulle suddenly opened the door to independence and negotiation. The man who had been chosen to govern as a friend of French Algeria was betraying his promises and his people.

### SAVING FRENCH ALGERIA

On January 24, 1960, the French population of Algiers demonstrated but was met with gunfire from the local police. Faced with such violence, the French civilians built barricades and shot back. The leader of the rebellion, Pierre Lagaillarde, surrendered and was sent to France to face trial.<sup>7</sup> His lawyer was Jean-Louis Tixier-Vignancour, who later became a



Above, the damaged interior of the Milk Bar, an ice cream shop in Algiers, after a bomb attack by a female Muslim extremist, September 30, 1956. The shop was a favorite hang out for children returning from the beach. Eight were killed and scores injured, with multiple civilians, including innocent children, having to have limbs amputated.

major player in nationalist politics.<sup>8</sup> Then, despite his undeniable victory on the battlefield, Gen. Challe was replaced by Gen. Jean Crépin, considered more loyal to de Gaulle.

In 1961, a referendum was organized on the question of self-determination. In Algeria, 75% voted in favor of independence. The *Pieds-Noirs* were shocked. They knew the end was coming and there would be no place for them in an independent Algeria. The prospect of “returning” to France, a country most had never visited, was less than appealing.

On April 22, 1961, the radio broadcasted a surprising message:

This is Radio France. The army has taken control of Algeria and the Sahara. ... French Algeria is not dead. ... There is not and there will never be an independent Algeria. Long live French Algeria so that France may live.

A few moments later, a proclamation was read by Gen. Challe to the French army in Algeria. The former commander-in-chief announced that he was in Algeria with Gen. Andre Zeller and Gen. Edmond Jouhaud, in liaison with Gen. Salan, to keep the oath made that the army would keep Algeria French “so that our dead will not have perished for nothing.” He condemned de Gaulle and his “government of capitulation.”

During the night, airborne troops led by Hélie Denoix de Saint-Marc captured many strategic buildings in Algiers. In the days prior, the three generals, Challe, Jouhaud and Zeller, had gathered in Algiers to prepare their putsch. Gen. Salan arrived the following day. In France, de Gaulle reacted by arresting several officers he suspected of also being part of this coup d'état.

On April 23, Salan, Challe, Jouhaud and Zeller assumed power in Algeria. Two days after that, however, Challe surrendered, and the others were arrested. They had the support of the *Pieds-Noirs* and many Muslims, but the opposition in France was so strong that their putsch was bound to fail.



A recruitment poster for the *Organisation Armée Secrète* (Secret Armed Organization or OAS) calls “Citizens to Arms,” to help Algeria remain under French control and stop attacks on *Pieds-Noirs*.

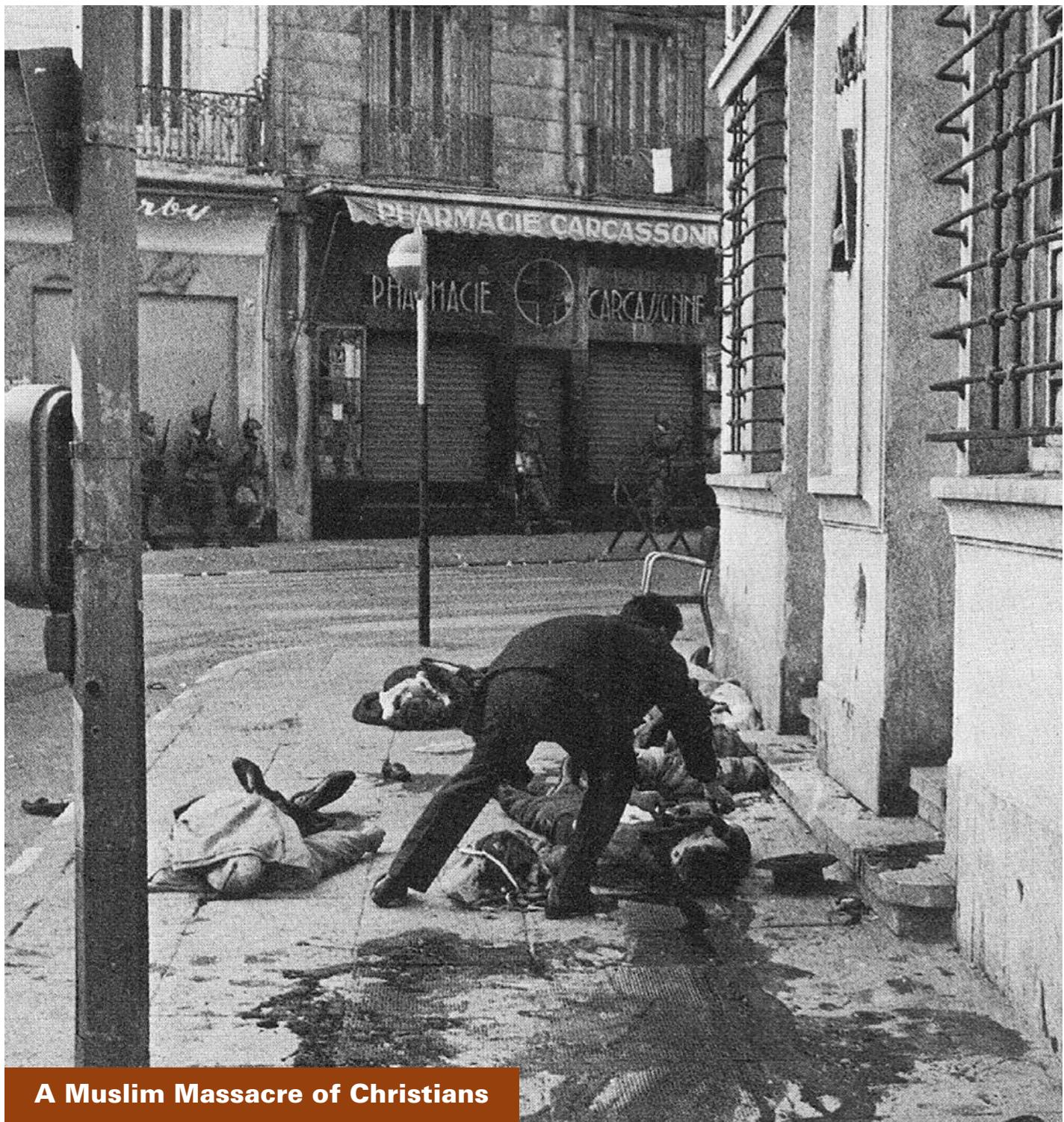
In the aftermath, 220 officers were relieved of command, 114 were tried in court, and 83 were convicted. They were not the only losses the French army would suffer, as thousands of soldiers resigned in disgust, refusing to betray the oath they had taken when joining the army.<sup>9</sup>

#### THE RISE OF THE OAS

Many *Pieds-Noirs* felt betrayed by de Gaulle and became disillusioned after the failed putsch. Algeria was on the road to independence and,

sooner or later, they would lose everything they had worked for.

But those dedicated to keeping Algeria in French hands were not giving up. In Madrid, February 1961, the *Organisation Armée Secrète* (Secret Armed Organization or OAS) was founded. In Algeria, it was Lt. Roger Deguelde who organized this underground resistance movement. Deguelde did not believe the April putsch attempt would succeed, and he took the lead by gathering and organizing the French patriots who



### A Muslim Massacre of Christians

Shown above are but a few of the massacred *Pieds-Noirs* and other European expatriates living in Algeria during a three-day bloodbath carried out by radical members of the Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN) from July 5-7, 1962, in Oran, Algeria. The total death toll is disputed, but official estimates range from 95 to over 2,000 total deaths, mostly Europeans but also local Algerians sympathetic to French rule. Known as the Oran Massacre, the horrific event took place following official Algerian independence as tensions between the FLN and *Pieds-Noirs* and their militarist groups, such as the OAS, increased. Regular French army troops failed to prevent the massacre..

refused to surrender. Since the military had failed, pro-French partisans would use the same strategies as the FLN.

The OAS soon became a popular organization in the *Pied-Noir* community, who viewed these Robin Hood-type figures as heroes risking their lives for the protection of the ethnic French in Algeria, many of whom had lived there for generations. In France, the network benefited from the sympathy of nationalist organizations, such as the *Jeune Nation*.

The funding of the OAS mostly came from bank robberies as well as *Pied-Noir* contributions, as many French Algerians eagerly gave to the only organization ready and willing to defend them. The middle class was also ready to shelter OAS militants, despite the risks.<sup>10</sup>

The OAS was not a centralized or monolithic organization. As former member Jean-Pierre Brun explained, there were several networks, with different hierarchies, as well as other surrounding networks loosely affiliated with the OAS.<sup>11</sup> To add to the confusion, many people totally unrelated to the OAS, and sometimes even opposed to it, carried out false-flag operations, including murders and robberies.

An example of the semi-autonomous organizations within the OAS structure is the case of the Nationalist Front (NF, not to be confused with the political party National Front). After the failed putsch in April, young French Algerians founded the NF in May 1961, with members of *Jeune Nation*, *France-Résurrection*, and other student associations. They soon counted a thousand members under the leadership of Michel Leroy. They attacked a police station, which allowed them to seize weapons for their “Z commandos.” They worked with the OAS, but their two main leaders were killed by OAS members in an internal purge. The remaining members either left or joined the OAS.

OAS fighting in Algeria became triangular: the army against the FLN and the OAS fighting both the FLN

and the army. The city of Oran is a good example of the dual and sometimes unclear role of de Gaulle’s army. Oran was an OAS-controlled city. The regular army troops, led by Gen. Joseph Katz, opened fire on OAS snipers ensconced on apartment balconies. However, when the “victorious” FLN stormed Oran on July 5, 1962, the 18,000 soldiers Katz commanded did not intervene to stop the massacres of European civilians killed in broad daylight. In the European population, Katz became known as the Butcher of Oran.

Torture was used on some FLN and OAS militants by the army. In the early 1960s, at the Tagarins’ barracks, OAS militants were routinely tortured, as authorities wanted to know the names of other fighters involved in the French resistance.

## THE END

Despite *Pied-Noir* community support of the OAS, and the French military victory over the FLN, the end was coming for French Algeria. Gen. Challe had defeated the FLN on the battlefield, but its influence was growing within the Islamic population and was gaining international recognition in Washington, D.C. and Moscow, both being sympathetic to the aims of the FLN and the concept of Algerian independence. As for the French population in France, it was growing tired of that restless and violent colony that was costing so much money and so much French blood.

On March 16, 1962, Louis Joxe, Robert Buron and Jean de Broglie, representing de Gaulle—who had sworn to never negotiate with the terrorists—finally signed the Evian Agreements, ending French rule and calling for an immediate ceasefire and the transfer of power. French soldiers were thus ordered to remain in their barracks until their evacuation, a measure that would be costly for European civilians and Muslim collaborators alike.

Later, in the spring of 1962, the remaining leaders of the OAS, including Gen. Salan, Gen. Jouhaud and Lt.

Delgueudre, were finally arrested. Their last act of defiance was an attack on French military troops on March 23 to try to get them to break the ceasefire. In retaliation, the army shot civilians and occupied the European neighborhood. A few days after, on March 26, a peaceful European demonstration on the streets of Isly was intercepted by young, radical Muslims—ready for blood—who killed 63 Europeans and wounded 200. In retaliation, on May 2, a bomb rocked the port of Algiers, killing 63 dockers. This attack was the last bombing attributed to the OAS.

Two months later, on July 2, Algeria was officially declared an independent country, free from French rule.<sup>12</sup>

## A DISPUTED DEATH TOLL

When independence was enacted, the French population had to choose between “the suitcase or death”—fleeing the country or dying.

To demoralize the Europeans, on April 17, 1962, the FLN started a campaign of kidnappings, with thousands of *Pieds-Noirs* abducted in the months after the ceasefire. Three days after independence was declared, a massacre was orchestrated in Oran. The death toll is disputed, some alleging as many as 2,000 died in the bloodbath.<sup>13</sup> In this region, nearly 200,000 ethnic Frenchmen fled the country in the aftermath of this massacre.

In fact, after Algeria became independent in 1962, somewhere around 800,000 *Pieds-Noirs* of French nationality were evacuated to mainland France, while about 200,000 remained in Algeria. Of the latter, there were still about 100,000 in 1965, about 50,000 by the end of the 1960s, and 30,000 in 1993. The French had been largely ethnically cleansed from the country, without anyone raising an eyebrow.

At the same time, the Muslims who had fought for France were massacred by the victors, with France remaining indifferent to their plight. Between 60,000 and 150,000 were butchered, very often after enduring



**Jean-Marie Le Pen** (third from left) withdrew from the French Assembly to help protect his fellow Frenchmen in Algeria. He fought there for more than two years, earning multiple medals for bravery. Above he is shown as he and fellow Poujadist deputies begin their journey to Algeria in 1956. The Poujadists were followers of Pierre Poujade, the founder of a political party that started as a tax protest movement and later morphed into a nationalist party. Today Le Pen's daughter, Marine, is vying for power in France, even as riotous Algerians and other African immigrants attempt to reduce France itself to a colonial Muslim outpost.

unspeakable torture. The FLN had officially offered the *harkis* and others supportive of the French amnesty, but it was a lie, and they were killed the moment they laid their weapons down.<sup>14</sup> When negotiating with France, the FLN had made a promise that the *harkis* would be safe in Algeria, but it was a lie. And Charles de Gaulle should have known better: The pro-French Muslims had been the first casualties of the war, with more than 4,500 Muslim troops murdered by the FLN between 1954 and 1956.<sup>15</sup>

Only a few thousand *harkis* were sent to France. Upon arrival, many lived in concentration camps with watch towers and barbed wire. Their sacrifice was finally recognized on June 11, 1994, by President Edouard Balladur.

After the declaration of independence, FLN militants were released from jail, but the 11,000 prisoners who had fought for the OAS and/or for French Algeria remained in jail. Four of them were executed.

As for the war itself, it caused the death of 250,000 Muslims and 24,000 French soldiers. Half of those soldiers

died in combat operations. The OAS was responsible for 1,600 to 2,200 deaths, according to most historians.<sup>16</sup>

In the years that followed, Algerians ransacked European monuments, graveyards and churches, erasing more than 100 years of French presence on Algerian soil.

#### THE “CRIME” OF COLONIZATION?

According to Daniel Lefeuvre, France lost much more money in Algeria than it could have earned. Paris willingly paid huge sums to keep Algeria French because of the strategic importance of this North African territory. Approximately 20% of France’s overall budgetary expenses were related to Algeria.<sup>17</sup>

Many famous Algerian authors, such as Boualem Sansal, Hohamed Harbi (former FLN member) and Yasmina Khadra, noted that Algeria was a much better place to live while under colonial rule than after. Ait Ahmed, an FLN founder, called Algeria before home rule “a paradise.”

Michel Klen offers a frank assessment of French rule in Algeria:

The discovery and harnessing of energy resources, which today

provide the Algerian state with over 90% of its export earnings, the introduction of arable farming, the transformation of the Mitidja into a rich agricultural plain and, above all, the development of medicine and health and research infrastructures (such as the Pasteur Institute in Algiers), have saved hundreds of thousands of human lives and led to an increase in demography. Let’s not forget that, between 1830 and 1962, the Algerian population increased tenfold. Who did better and where? Note in passing that the American Indians, the Maoris of New Zealand and the Aborigines of Australia saw their populations collapse after the arrival of the Europeans. No, France has nothing to be ashamed of in Algeria, and nothing to be intimidated by the sirens of repentance and permanent self-flagellation.<sup>18</sup>

More precise, African specialist Bernard Lugan writes:

When France gave Algeria its independence, it left behind 43,500 miles of roads, 2,672 miles of railroads, four ports equipped to international standards, a dozen major airfields, hundreds of engineering structures (bridges, tunnels, dams,

viaducts etc.), thousands of administrative buildings, barracks and official buildings owned by the French state, 31 hydroelectric and thermal power stations; a hundred or so major industries in the construction, metallurgy, and cement sectors; thousands of schools, training institutes, high schools, universities, hospitals, maternity hospitals, dispensaries, health centers etc.; and much more.<sup>19</sup>

France had suffered more from its colonial adventure in Algeria than Algeria itself.

### THE AFTERMATH

For Dominique Venner, a former OAS militant who became a renowned historian, Charles de Gaulle was justified in ending the French Algerian adventure. It was inevitable. However, de Gaulle did so in the worst possible way, by lying to and betraying his own people and by allowing the Algerians to massacre Europeans and *harkis* alike. Even worse, he ordered French troops to shoot and kill French civilians.<sup>20</sup>

De Gaulle had warned that Algeria had to be independent so 20 million Muslims would not become French and that Colombey-les-Deux-Églises would not become Colombey-les-Deux-Mosqués. Still, his opponents warned that: "If you don't want a French Algeria, you'll soon have an Algerian France." That warning was prophetic. Today, France is slowly becoming a Muslim country because of mass migration from Algeria and other North African countries, something de Gaulle was warned about but failed to recognize.

Venner argued that, by giving up Algeria, France did not protect itself and demonstrated its weaknesses, paving the way for a mass Muslim invasion. After surrendering Algeria, France started welcoming hordes of North Africans to its shores, which has led to chaos, violence and a complete reordering of French society.

This has been on vivid display in recent years with rioting and looting committed by non-White migrants across once all-White France. ♦

### ENDNOTES:

1. Hugoz, Péroncel. "The Algerian Jihad." *New History Review*, No. 4, January/February 2003, p. 56, in French.
2. Name given to ethnic French settlers who had been born in Algeria.
3. Holeindre, Roger. *Algeria: Imposture, Lies and Betrayals*. National Circle of Fighters, 2004, p. 9, in French.
4. Randa, Philippe. "French Algeria. The Fight for Honor." *Notebooks on the History of Nationalism*, N. 23, Synthèse nationale éditions, 2002, p. 94, in French.
5. Holeindre, *op. cit.*, p. 51.
6. He is often referred to as "General" de Gaulle, but he never in fact reached that rank in the army. He was awarded the temporary title of "brigadier general."
7. Lagaillarde had participated in an abortive putsch in 1958, along with Gen. Salan.
8. Tixier-Vignancour is a famous nationalist lawyer who was minister of information under Marshal Pétain's government. He was later a presidential candidate in the 1965 election.
9. Randa, *op. cit.*, p. 120.
10. Ibid., p. 64.
11. Ibid., p. 59.
12. After its independence, Algeria remained unstable. Ben Bella took power and imposed an authoritarian regime that remained in place until the coup d'état led by his former commander, Houari Boumedière, who remained in power until his death on December 27, 1978. Boumedière nationalized most French companies, including petroleum corporations operating in the Sahara. The FLN continued to hold power until 1989, challenged by democrats and rising Muslim radicals.
13. Monneret, Jean. "The Case of the 'Disappeared' French People in Algeria," p. 45.
14. In the city of Nemours, the former *harkis* were castrated, horribly scalded with boiling water, and buried alive in concrete, with only their hands sticking out.
15. Holeindre, *op. cit.*, p. 9.
16. Randa, *op. cit.*, p. 66.
17. Lugh, Bernard. *Myths and Manipulations of African History*. Bernard Lugh Éditions, 2012, p. 105, in French.
18. Randa, *op. cit.*, pp. 139-140.
19. Lugh, *op. cit.*, p. 106.
20. Venner, Dominique. "I Understood You, De Gaulle and Algeria." *New History Review*, No. 8, Sept./Oct. 2003, p. 50, in French.

**RÉMI TREMBLAY** is the editor of the French-Canadian magazine *Le Harfang* as well as the author of *Le Canada français, de Jacques Cartier au génocide tranquille*. He is also the author of a marvelous book on the plight of the Acadians: *Les Acadiens: du Grand Dérangement au Grand Remplacement*. In addition, Tremblay is a popular freelance journalist for European and North American media.



**Degueldre receives the Croix de Guerre for his military service in then-Indochina.**

### Who Was Degueldre?

Lt. Roger Degueldre, born May 19, 1925, was one of the most passionate French patriots and staunch defenders of French rule in Algeria. As a young man, he joined the French resistance in 1942, and later served in the French Foreign Legion. He saw combat in Vietnam and was eventually sent to Algeria in 1960 to help suppress and corral the budding Algerian independence movement and the FLN. By 1961, he was playing a leading role organizing the *Organisation Armée Secrète* (OAS) in Algeria, eventually forming the elite Delta Commandos unit of the organization.

Lt. Degueldre was finally arrested by French forces on April 7, 1962, and sent back to France to face trial. He was sentenced to death by firing squad later that summer at Fort d'Ivry near Paris. The soldiers responsible for carrying out the execution refused to obey orders, demonstrating the high regard in which Degueldre was held by fellow Frenchmen. According to reports, when they refused to shoot Degueldre, a French officer had to execute Degueldre himself with a pistol. Degueldre was eventually buried in Versailles.

Degueldre continues to be a popular figure among nationalist organizations in France and was even praised by the popular French nationalist leader Jean-Marie Le Pen, the longtime president of the National Front.

# *Arminius: The Liberator*

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Dear TBR: I saw your advertisement for “Operation Book Rescue” in the July/August 2023 TBR issue. Though I am no longer able to contribute a donation of any significance to your project, I do appreciate what you are trying to do.

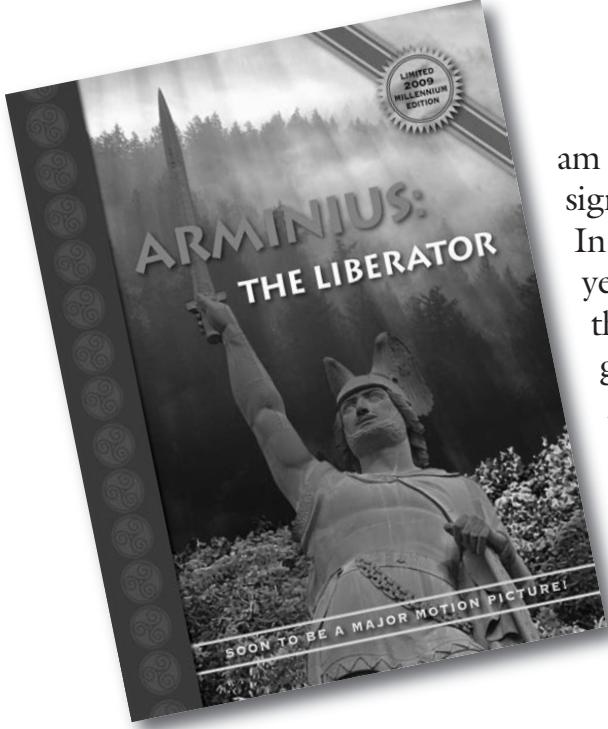
Many years ago, when I had money, I donated quite a large sum of it to Ingrid Zündel when she was putting a book together called *Arminius: The Liberator*. It was really quite an impressive book—well over 300 pages, large format, great illustrations on almost every page—about the life of “Hermann the German,” as we called him, the great Teutonic leader who kicked the Roman Empire’s [butt] in the Battle of Teutoburg Forest some 2,000 years ago.

Anyway, for my donation she sent me 50 copies of *Arminius: The Liberator*.

Well, Ingrid is dead now and [Soaring Eagles] is out of business and that book is just sitting here in my spare bedroom in the same boxes she sent them to me and I thought, “Here is a book TBR can rescue—and it’s already printed!”

Please accept this as my donation to your OPERATION BOOK RESCUE and keep up the great work. You are doing a great service to our people.

—JIM ADAMS



Dear Mr. Adams: Thank you for your generosity. I am quite familiar with *Arminius: The Liberator* as I designed it myself and worked with Ingrid on the book. In fact, she traveled from Tennessee to Virginia many years ago to sit beside me at my home office as I put the finishing touches on the book. It was one of the great honors of my career and it is one of the nicest looking B&W books I have designed. So, your gift has very special meaning personally as it always pained me that, upon her death, her entire operation went down the tubes, including this book.

Rest assured, TBR will make sure those 50 copies find a good home!

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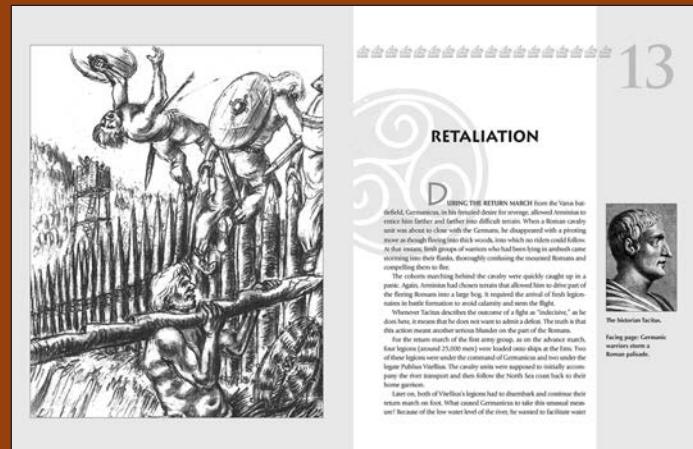
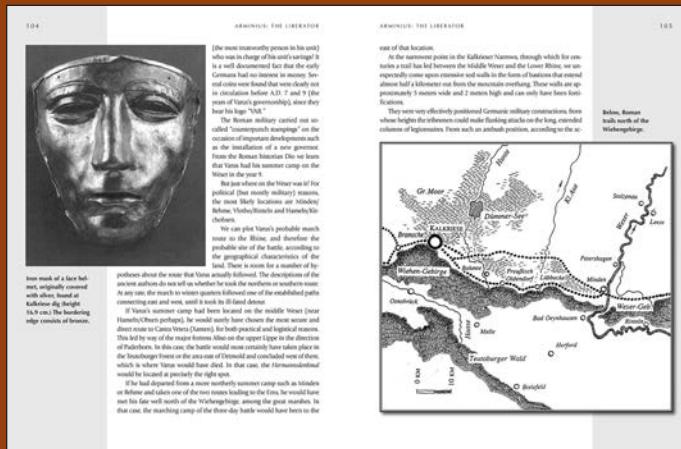
Thusnelda against her father's wishes. Her father would later betray them to the Romans—a traitor to his family and his *volk*.

In the end, Arminius was pitted against his own brother, Flavus, who ignobly remained subservient to his Roman masters. In a dramatic confrontation across the German River Weser, Arminius pleaded for unity of all Germanic tribes. Many agreed with his entreaty.

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## TWO SAMPLE SPREADS FROM **ARMINIUS: THE LIBERATOR**



# 'Operation Book Rescue' Is Teaming Up With Castle Hill Publishers

## INTRODUCTION

After being “canceled” by numerous publishing outfits, Castle Hill Publishers (CHP), a prominent Revisionist publishing house founded by Germar Rudolf, turned to TBR to help get their critical books back in print. Despite the best efforts of Big Tech, anti-free speech organizations such as the Anti-Defamation League, and a host of other subversive, anti-American groups and individuals working overtime to suppress important historical research and perspectives from reaching the masses, TBR’s OPERATION BOOK RESCUE (OBR) continues to assist in saving critical books from disappearing down Orwell’s memory hole. And it’s all thanks to our dedicated readers, subscribers, and supporters.

TBR Assistant Editor John Friend had the chance to speak with Michael Santomauro, a longtime champion of the Revisionist message and current CEO of Castle Hill Publishers, about the background and purpose of CHP as well as the importance of Historical Revisionism and free speech. We hope you enjoy the following Q&A and please do consider picking up a book or two—or 10—from Castle Hill Publishers to support their important work and, at the same time, donating to TBR’s OPERATION BOOK RESCUE. Note that CHP has the largest inventory of books on the Holocaust.

**TBR:** Can you briefly explain how you became interested in Revisionism? What sparked your journey into this field?

**Santomauro:** Although “Holocaust denial” laws have created physical and mental hardship for such scholars as the late Dr. Frederick Töben, Dr. Robert Faurisson, David Irving, Jürgen Graf, Germar Rudolf, and many others, they have actually created an interest in this historical period for people, myself included, who normally would not be interested or who simply never heard about the topic.

My first encounter with a prominent Revisionist was in 1999, when I phoned Dr. Töben at his Australian residence from my New York office, not realizing I was ringing him at 6:00 a.m. his time. A few days later, I learned from Irving’s website that the very same man—the first major Revisionist that I had contacted directly—had been arrested in Germany.

I was perplexed. Why would there be laws to sabotage historical research, including research Dr. Töben was conducting? His arrest had an impact on my own pursuits in historical research. What struck a chord in my new thinking about the event we now know as the “Holocaust” was a point he made during our conversation a few days before his infamous arrest. When I asked him what he believed, he

said, “I don’t believe in anything—I want to *know*.” As simple as it sounds, that was my turning point in my immersion into Historical Revisionism.

His words, “I want to know,” coupled with his arrest, motivated me to become a web journalist and create “ReportersNotebook,” a collection of journalistic truths suppressed by the mainstream media. Its mission statement is the following: “The ramifications of dishonest news reporting divides people. Our purpose is to rectify false concepts in history writing and contemporary news reporting.” (See ReportersNotebook.com)

I am indebted to researchers such as the late Dr. Töben (who passed away in 2020) as well as the highly productive and one of the most important free speech advocates in the world, Germar Rudolf. Both men have had major sacrifices forced upon them, including prison terms, and both have shown tremendous courage in speaking out, at the risk of suffering physical and mental hardships.

But the internet has been a huge benefit to the Revisionist movement, given that so much of their work is censored, blocked or otherwise unpublishable by conventional means. I would never have known about Dr. Töben, or his arrest, if it had not been

promoted online.

Today, nearly 80 years after the event, it is mindboggling that it is a taboo to want to know about certain historical events related to the “Holocaust.” Clearly, there are powerful actors at work who are greatly concerned about the truth getting out. They make life difficult for all of us, every day.

\* \* \*

**TBR:** How would you explain the concept of Historical Revisionism to an average person? Why is Revisionism such a worthy endeavor?

**Santomauro:** There are really two issues here.

Conventional “Historical Revisionism” happens all the time. It helps us develop a better and more accurate understanding of the world. Historical Revisionism helps us understand the world at large, both past and present. Historical Revisionism paints a detailed picture of how society, technology and government worked in the past so that we can better understand how it works now.

Given that there can always be new information that can change our collective understanding of the past, Historical Revisionism in itself is not innately good or bad. It is in fact an essential part of the work of historians. All historians by default are Revisionists. They should always correct or modify views of the past, based on new insights and new information.

The second issue, though, is much more contentious. It is “Holocaust Revisionism.” This is literally the one and only area of history that is banned from Revisionist work. The orthodox Holocaust story is set in stone, and no one is allowed to challenge or modify it—on penalty of law in many countries (not yet the U.S., thankfully).

Even in the U.S., though, Holocaust Revisionists are harassed, threatened, “canceled,” sometimes sued, and even sometimes physically attacked. There



**MICHAEL SANTOMAURO**  
Performing vital task.

is a powerful Jewish Lobby here that is terrified of Holocaust Revisionism. It seems to be their Achilles’ Heel: they sense that their story is largely false or exaggerated, yet they cling to the “gas chambers” and the “6 million” in order to solidify their victimhood status, which translates to big money.

If the orthodox account were shown to be radically false, it would not only undermine their victimhood, it would also prove them to be malicious liars and draconian censors of the truth. If that message got out, people might start to ask, “What other Jewish tales have we been misled about?”

Or, “How do they have so much power to stifle open debate?”

And, “Why do so many non-Jews play along with them?”

If people start asking these questions, the whole Jewish/Zionist power structure would start to wobble.

As is becoming increasingly more obvious, even to historical novices, mainstream academia, mass media and what passes for journalism these days is agenda driven, not truth driven. Certain narratives and ideas that

advance particular agendas are elevated and promoted, while dissenting or alternative perspectives and viewpoints are hysterically dismissed or censored.

That is why Revisionism is such a worthy endeavor. Revisionists are dedicated to exploring all perspectives and entertaining and considering all facts, regardless of whose agenda it does or does not serve. We care about the truth and bring that mindset to the exploration of history, particularly sacrosanct historical events and narratives that are considered “taboo” to challenge or question.

\* \* \*

**TBR:** Tell our readers about your role with Castle Hill Publishers. How long have you been involved with this renowned publishing house?

**Santomauro:** Castle Hill Publishers (CHP) was founded in 1997 in Hastings, England, by Germar Rudolf. A small imprint, “Theses & Dissertations Press,” was created as the American outlet of CHP. Multiple Revisionist books have been published under both headings.

In 2000, Rudolf initiated the “Holocaust Handbook” series, to encompass the most important and most authoritative Revisionist books. To date, there are some 50 titles in that series.

I have been the CEO of Castle Hill Publishers on and off since 2005. Beginning in 2005, I administered Castle Hill Publishers for the next five years while Germar was in prison in Germany. After his release, I handed the publishing company back to him, which he ran for several years, until about a year ago. Since early 2022, due to incessant persecution, he has retired from all activities to do with Holocaust Revisionism. I am now at the helm once again to continue his body of work with the help of Dr. Thomas Dalton, a retired professor of humanities and author of numerous Revisionist works.

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## TBR: Can you tell us the purpose and mission of Castle Hill Publishers?

**Santomauro:** Our purpose is to continue to counter the claims that the National Socialists mass murdered people in homicidal gas chambers. It does not deny that “something happened” to the Jews, or that many thousands died during WWII. But we do deny that anything like 6 million Jews were systematically killed. Most Revisionists currently estimate that approximately 500,000 Jews died, or about 10% of the official number.

Interestingly, it took a leftist French political prisoner who suffered through two German wartime concentration and forced labor camps to get the ball rolling: Paul Rassinier. He earned a Ph.D. in history and was a university professor by 1933. He was arrested by the Germans in 1943 and sent to Buchenwald and, later, the Dora-Mittelbau camp.

Serious, academic Holocaust Revisionism began with his book *Ulysses's Lie*, which came out in French in 1950. In it, he corrected numerous popular exaggerations of the time, and denied any knowledge of gas chambers, either at Buchenwald or elsewhere—all this, despite the fact that he considered the Germans as enemies. He was neither trying to “rehabilitate” nor defend the Germans; Rassinier simply wanted people to know the truth. In addition to relating his own experiences, he analyzes the books of former fellow prisoners, and shows how they lied and distorted the truth in order to hide their complicity in the deaths of fellow inmates.

The ramifications of dishonest history writing divides people. Our purpose is to rectify false concepts in the Holocaust narrative. The truth will ultimately bring people together and inspire trust in authority.

Today, authorities are almost completely devoid of credibility. We have carried on in the spirit of Rassinier, dedicated to exposing the truth, no matter how inconvenient it may be for those in power.

We are dedicated to offering the

kind of books and videos that others don’t dare touch—provided these items do not advocate, promote, approve of, condone or justify the violation of the civil rights of others, and they do not serve to exploit a crime financially. We therefore specialize in particular on the publication and dissemination of mainly scholarly history books and documentaries which can no longer be published or distributed in many countries of the world, be it due to government or corporate censorship.

All of this goes to the very concept of freedom of expression or free speech, formerly a bedrock principal of all of Western civilization, but particularly here in America, where we

We are dedicated to offering the kind of books and videos that others don’t dare touch.

have the First Amendment which specifically protects our God-ordained rights to free speech and freedom of the press, i.e., freedom to publish.

Anyone paying attention must recognize that free speech is under major assault in America and the wider Western world—and has been for decades. In many countries in Europe, questioning certain historical events or criticizing certain groups of people can end up costing you your freedom.

Here is Castle Hill’s take on the crucial topic of freedom of expression:

First, any opinion has the right to be expressed, as long as it does not advocate, promote, approve of, justify or condone the violation of anyone’s civil rights or advocate violence. Such opinions may be referred to as “peaceful views.” Criticizing an individual or a group of individuals for their be-

haviors or attitudes is most certainly not a violation of their civil rights.

Second, freedom of expression is worthless if there isn’t also the freedom to be heard. Allowing a controversial view to be expressed while denying it any venue to reach any listeners who might be interested to hear what is being said amounts to the same thing as denying freedom of speech itself. What is freedom of speech worth if we have to go into a sound-proof room without an audience in order to express it?

Third, the freedom to express one’s peaceful view needs protection and defense first and foremost where powerful groups—be they governments, societal pressure groups, NGOs or monopoly-like corporate entities such as Ingram Content Group, Amazon, Google, YouTube, Facebook, Twitter etc.—are trying to suppress it. Non-controversial views need no protection. They are not threatened. It is exactly the kind of controversial yet peaceful views that powerful groups want to suppress that need protection.

Fourth, all media organizations and all their employees depend on freedom of expression to convey their views. They should be the first to rise to the defense of the principle of freedom of expression when peaceful views are being suppressed, whether they agree with these views or not.

Yet what we observe is that, in recent decades, without exception, all mainstream media organizations and the people employed by them have actually turned into the primary enforcers of censorship. Those who should be the primary guardians of free speech have become enemies of free speech.

They promote free speech only for views they consider acceptable.

Fifth, companies that have a de-facto monopoly—Google as a search engine, YouTube as a video-sharing platform, Facebook and Twitter as social media outlets, Amazon as a book retailer, Ingram as a book distributor—must be held to different standards than any other company.

In many countries, if a company has a market share such as Google, YouTube, Facebook, Twitter and Amazon have in their primary field of operations, they have two options: 1) being broken up by force into smaller entities which do not have that big of a market share; or 2) being considered a public commodity which has no right to reject any customers (other than in cases of violations of the law).

Right now, Amazon, Google, YouTube, Ingram and Facebook, with their quasi-monopolies, are the biggest threat to freedom of speech. Monopolies are bad news in many regards, not just free speech. Unfortunately, the anti-trust laws in the U.S. have always been weak, primarily because the United States is a plutocracy where big money heavily influences who can finance election campaigns and who appears favorably (if at all) in the media. And big money does not want anti-monopoly laws.

Sixth, if you want to know who has power in a country, figure out whom you cannot criticize without running the risk of being subjected to censorship and persecution.

Finally, while we do not necessarily agree with every view our authors express, we do defend their right to express them, as long as they are peaceful. And that means giving them a podium to express those views and providing them with ways to reach an audience willing to listen. Without it, free speech is meaningless.

\* \* \*

**TBR: Germar Rudolf has been highly persecuted for his academic research into certain aspects of the official “Holocaust” narrative. Who is Germar and why is he such a significant figure in Revisionism? Can you give us a brief background on what he has experienced and gone through? What is his current status?**

**Santomauro:** Germar Rudolf is the most important researcher and former publisher on the questioning of the orthodox Holocaust narrative. Though now retired, his work remains hugely important.

Rudolf was born in Limburg an der Lahn, Hesse, Germany, in 1964. In 1983 he took his Abitur in Remscheid, then studied chemistry in Bonn, graduating in 1989 with a Master's degree. After his military service with the German Air Force, he joined the Max Planck Institute for Solid State Research at Stuttgart in 1990, where he prepared for a Ph.D. thesis.

In 1991, Rudolf began work on a paper regarding the formation of cyanide compounds in the Auschwitz “gas chambers.” He stated that his findings at Auschwitz and Birkenau “completely shattered his world view.” Among other things, his report claims that only insignificant traces of cyanide

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compounds can be found in the samples taken from Auschwitz chambers; therefore, they could never have been used for mass homicidal gassings.

But such work was forbidden in Germany, and he was banned from the Planck Institute in 1993. In 1994, this dismissal was converted into a termination by mutual agreement. In 1996, the University of Stuttgart asked Rudolf to withdraw his application for a final Ph.D. examination or it would be denied, rendering his Ph.D. thesis worthless. The legal basis for this is a German law that allows universities to deny or withdraw academic degrees where the candidate has used his academic credentials or knowledge “to commit a crime”—here, a thought crime. Rudolf subsequently withdrew his application.

Between 1991 and 1994, Rudolf's Auschwitz report was used to defend

several Holocaust skeptics, among them Otto Ernst Remer, a former Wehrmacht officer.

In 1995, Rudolf was sentenced to 14 months in prison by the district court of Stuttgart for “inciting racial hatred” via his “Rudolf Report.” But he avoided prison by fleeing to Spain, England and, finally, to the United States.

He got married to an American woman in 2004, settled in Chicago and, later, Pennsylvania. He applied for political asylum, or at least for the right not to be expelled, but this was rejected in November 2004.

On November 14, 2005, Rudolf was extradited to Germany where he was wanted for incitement of racial hatred (*Volksverhetzung*). On arrival there, he was arrested by the police and transferred to a prison in Rothenburg, then to another in Stuttgart in Baden-Württemberg.

In early 2007, the Mannheim District Court sentenced him to two years and six months in prison for inciting hatred, disparaging the dead, and libel. Rudolf accepted the verdict, and copies of his book *Lectures on the Holocaust* were confiscated and destroyed. He was released from prison on July 5, 2009, and returned to the United States with his wife and children.

For years, German government agencies and influential private bodies associated with the Jewish lobby have waged a concerted campaign to silence him. He has had to defend himself in court for his candid and uncompromising writings and statements, being convicted under “Holocaust” denial laws and sent to prison for his non-violent writings and his non-violent books. After many years of hard work and sacrifice, he retired from the business in 2022, and now lives a quiet personal life.

Still, it remains a fact that only a few living people in the Western hemisphere are more courageous regarding free speech advocacy than Germar Rudolf. I would say that Rudolf and Julian Assange are the most important free speech advocates in the Western world today. ♦

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Holocaust Revisionism began with this book! Frenchman Paul Rassinier was sent first to Buchenwald camp in 1944, then to Dora-Mittelbau. Here he reports from his own experience how the *prisoners turned one another's imprisonment into hell*. Rassinier also analyzes the books of former fellow prisoners, and shows how they lied and distorted the "facts" in order to hide their complicity. First complete English edition, including Rassinier's prologue, Albert Paraz's preface, and press reviews. Softcover, 270 pages, \$37. E-book: \$8.

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### SONDERKOMMANDO AUSCHWITZ TRILOGY

#### *Sonderkommando Auschwitz I*

*Nine Eyewitness Testimonies Analyzed*

#### *Sonderkommando Auschwitz II*

*The False Testimonies by Henryk Tauber and Szlama Dragon*

#### *Sonderkommando Auschwitz III*

*They Wept Crocodile Tears—A Critical Analysis of Late Witness Testimonies*

This trilogy of profound source criticism is essential to all those who want to understand the propaganda origins of the Auschwitz gas chamber narrative. The witness testimonies thoroughly scrutinized in these three books are the very foundation upon which the myth was erected that homicidal gas chambers existed during World War II at the infamous Auschwitz camp. Without these testimonies, the orthodoxy would have no case at all for their claims. The various testimonies of altogether 25

former Auschwitz inmates who claim to have worked in or next to the purported gas chambers of Auschwitz are critically examined. These three studies juxtapose these accounts with logic, forensic evidence, technical feasibility, documented facts and, last but not least, with their mutual and internal contradictions, thus revealing that they all are bogus on many levels. All the books are softcover, 788 total pages, \$69 for the entire trilogy. Ebook: \$8.

### CURATED LIES – THE AUSCHWITZ MUSEUM'S MISREPRESENTATIONS, DISTORTIONS AND DECEPTIONS

Since the early 1990s, Revisionist historians have published an increasing amount of research about the infamous German facility at Auschwitz in what is now Poland. This research surpasses the work of the Auschwitz Museum's own research department in both quantity and quality while failing to find in the tens of thousands of available wartime documents any trace of plans for gas chambers for executing people at Auschwitz or any of its satellite camps. The lies exposed at the museum are astronomical in scope. Softcover, 250 pages, \$37. E-book: \$8.

### DELIVERIES OF COKE, WOOD & ZYKLON B TO AUSCHWITZ: NEITHER PROOF NOR TRACE FOR THE HOLOCAUST

In order to prove that mass exterminations in gas chambers occurred at the infamous Auschwitz camp, mainstream historians must rely almost exclusively on eyewitness accounts. They also adduce a few documents with ambiguous contents which they take out of their historical and documental context in order to impute a homicidal meaning to them—which they never had.

After Revisionist scholars pointed out this fact, and also established the highly dubious nature of these witness accounts in numerous studies, a researcher from the Polish Auschwitz Museum, Piotr Setkiewicz, tried a different approach to prove the *raison d'être* of his employer: In a lengthy paper, he points to documents about deliveries of firewood and coke as well as the pesticide Zyklon B to the Auschwitz Camp.

This book thoroughly refutes the allegations of Setkiewicz proving that even lower average amounts of wood for the burning of corpses on outdoor pyres and Zyklon B for "extermination" are impossibly low when compared to the numbers of "victims." Much more.

Softcover, 200 pages, \$33. E-book: \$8.



## THE EINSATZGRUPPEN IN THE OCCUPIED EASTERN TERRITORIES (2 VOLUMES)

On June 22, 1941, National Socialist Germany set out to destroy what it saw as a menace to the world: Judeo-Bolshevism in its most threatening manifestation, the Soviet Union. As the German army marched east, certain special units called *Einsatzgruppen* (task forces or operational groups) were deployed behind the front. Mainstream historians maintain that their primary task was to exterminate as many Jews as possible. At war's end, the *Einsatzgruppen*'s death toll and that of associated units is said to have amounted to some 1.5 to 3 million Jewish civilians, depending on which historian you happen to hear.

The present study takes a critical look at the *Einsatzgruppen*'s activities and missions. While many authentic documents exist attesting to mass executions of Jews in the temporarily German-occupied Soviet territories, the accuracy of the data contained in them is highly questionable, as even mainstream scholars admit.

The books try to uncover what really happened to the Jews who lived in, or were deported into, the temporarily German-occupied territories of the Soviet Union. It first shows that the *Einsatzgruppen* were not simple "killing units," but had a broad variety of responsibilities. It then establishes that there is not a shred of evidence indicating that these units ever received orders to commit wholesale slaughter of Jews.

Next, and unlike all other works published so far on this topic, the author analyzes—with a critical mind and a common-sense approach—the information we have about the *Einsatzgruppen*'s killings as well as the claimed attempts of German units to erase the traces of these crimes in what has been dubbed "Aktion 1005": the exhumation and incineration of the murdered victims in 1943–1944. The results of this study have sent mainstream Holocaust scholars into a tizzy. Both books in the set are softcover, 866 total pages, \$60 for the two-volume set.

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The famous Italian Holocaust survivor Primo Levi informed us in his eyewitness account *Survival in Auschwitz* that a number of sickbays and infirmaries existed in the area of the Auschwitz camp. The present book gives an overview of the camp's organizational and historical development in this regard. For example, there was a change of policy among Himmler and his entourage toward the end of 1942 regarding the main function of Germany's concentration camps. While initially reeducation and punishment were their main focus, exploiting the inmates' productive potential became increasingly important. The main reason for this was the ever-increasing needs of the German armed forces for manpower. Another reason for the installation of sanitary facilities was the control of epidemics that had to be combatted.

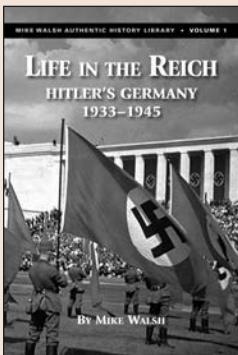
In the first part of this book, the author analyzes the inmates' living conditions as well as the various sanitary and medical measures implemented to maintain or restore inmate health. The second part explores what happened in particular to those inmates registered at Auschwitz who were "selected" or subject to "special treatment" while disabled or sick. The last part of this book is dedicated to the remarkable Dr. Wirths, the Auschwitz garrison physician. His compassion refutes the current stereotype of SS officers. Softcover, 402 pages, \$44. E-book: \$8.

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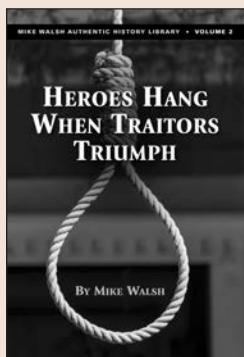
# BOOKS FROM HISTORIAN MIKE WALSH RESCUED FROM THE MEMORY HOLE

## *Life in the Reich: Hitler's Germany—1933–1945*

By Mike Walsh. The standard of living and quality of life in Hitler's Third Reich was far superior to elsewhere in the developed world. Ordinary German workers enjoyed a lifestyle previously reserved for the upper classes of the West. Hitler's Germany led the world in fashion, medicine, cinema, lifestyle, manufacturing, transport infrastructure, public facilities, cutting-edge science, healthcare and education. For good reason, the Germans were the cheeriest people on Earth. The claim that this was achieved through investment in militarism is absurd. Despite being war economies, the debt-ridden U.S. and European Union suffer the collapse of their infrastructure whilst their indebted populations live a hand-to-mouth existence. Prosperity in the Reich set an example that damns the hideous failures of the mutually supportive capitalist and Communist systems. A taboo topic for media and palace publishers, *Life in the Reich* by Mike Walsh was removed by Amazon because it dared to show Hitler's Germany as it was and not as the propagandists would have us believe it was. Mainstream media and court publishers consider this a taboo topic because they don't want you to know in case you draw the right conclusions. Softcover, 120 pages, #960, \$18.



## *Heroes Hang When Traitors Triumph: Martyrs of World War II*

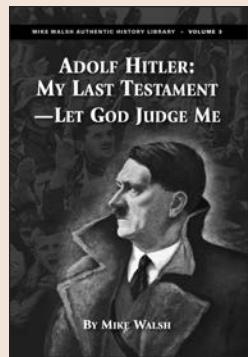


By Mike Walsh. Character assassination inevitably follows a defeat in war. Had peace terms with National Socialist Germany been equitable, it is likely that non-German figures since denigrated would be more accurately portrayed by modern media. Had Hitler's Germany defeated the forces of the British, Soviet and American empires, then one can presume London's Whitehall would

be Adolf Hitler Esplanade whilst Hyde Park would have been renamed Lawrence of Arabia Park. Norway's monuments would celebrate Vidkun Quisling and the revered writer Knut Hamsun. Romania would pay tribute to Corneliu Codreanu whilst in Ireland, Britain and New York, instead of statues to Lenin, the name of Irish-American William Joyce might be affixed to great shopping malls. Few people hate these figures as they simply do not know them. *Hang when Traitors Triumph* gives a different perspective of such vilified foes. Its author reminds us that victors' propaganda turns saints into sinners. Here are the spin-free true stories of men who set examples of great courage and fortitude for the best reasons yet have had their reputations defiled by fake history. Softcover, 115 pages, #961, \$20.

## *Adolf Hitler: My Last Testament— Let God Judge Me*

By Mike Walsh. Adolf Hitler said he was dumbfounded as "an enormous human dragon slowly uncoiled itself before me." The young laborer's description of a protest march calling for work and bread perhaps inspired Hitler to join the revolt against the oppression of the working class. Whatever challenges Germany faced, the highly decorated war veteran would not blame the Jews, for he had earlier remarked that anti-Semitism was repugnant. There is much that is enigmatic about this individual drawn from the great masses of humanity to become nearly as popular as any religious figure. No other leader in history has achieved more in uniting social classes across frontiers and inspiring those of various religions and races. So far, an estimated 750,000 book titles have been published on The Third Reich. Hitler's *Mein Kampf* is more widely read today than ever before. Yet, few books actually record the rise of the Third Reich in Adolf Hitler's own words. Drawn from his speeches and media interviews *My Last Testament* is Hitler's self-assessment, but it also includes personal observations about the Führer from many others as well. As such, it is an invaluable first-hand source of information for scholars of the period. Softcover, 195 pages, #962, \$25.



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# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## A GREAT ISSUE

I enjoyed many articles in the May/June issue, particularly the article on genetics by Arthur Kemp. The man is a national treasure and his work invaluable.

Also of note was the article on the Grand Bargain by Valerie Protopapas. Her passion for the South was palpable in the text. In it, she states that, beyond tariffs, the real reason for the so-called Civil War was the ideological conflict between the preference for either large or small government, the Thomas Hobbes philosophy versus Aristotle and Locke. Reading that section was the first time I experienced anyone echoing what I have come to believe was the real reason for the war.

When studying history and examining how it correlates with current events, it doesn't take long to realize that the push for a New World Order has been going on longer than we think. In that regard, I have long believed that the "Civil War" was a quasi-Communist takeover. It was a war that was planned with the intention of destroying state sovereignty and limited government so they could be replaced with a monolithic, all-powerful, central government that every socialist/Communist country requires.

It's not a coincidence that Lincoln was indifferent to slavery, but hellbent on preserving a "Union" that never existed. His administration [and some officers in the Union military] was full of Marxists who escaped the failed 1848 Communist revolutions in Europe and slithered their way to America.

Lincoln's biggest admirer was the "Father of Communism" Karl Marx, who wrote to Lincoln and urged his comrades to support the war in whatever way they could. It's hard to ignore the Bolshevik-style "total war" carnage wrought by Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman in the South and its parallels to 1917. Communism has a habit of disposing of its puppets when they've outlived their usefulness, and Lincoln, like Leon Trotsky, and probably even Josef Stalin, was no exception.

The South was put under the right amount of pressure with tariffs to create

a problem (secession) that elicited the desired reaction (war) that required the pre-planned solution (centralized government). It's the classic Communist modus operandi.

It's said that "big world events" are planned years or decades in advance by the global elites in their march toward a world government. Imagine how different the 20th century would have been with two American nations and not a monolithic American superpower. To keep the plan on track, the South had to be prevented from seceding by any means necessary. Slavery was the cover story fed to the emotional masses.

**COLE LUCAS**  
*Via email*

[Realizing that many Americans might look more favorably upon secession today than in the many decades since the War Between the States, is it any wonder the radical left has tried so hard to convince people that every "Secessionist" was a "traitor" only interested in maintaining slavery? This also explains the passivity demonstrated by the leftists running America today regarding the Black Lives Matter/neo-Bolshevik rampage to tear down and destroy every respectful monument or physical vestige dedicated to the men who led and fought for the Confederacy. This also explains why their Court Historians and race hustlers are so bent on insisting that poor country boys from Arkansas, for instance—who never profited from slavery—trekked all the way to Maryland and Pennsylvania to fight and die on the battlefields of Sharpsburg and Gettysburg to maintain slavery for wealthy plantation owners. That makes no sense at all. In addition, why is there such a constant drumbeat to portray the events at the Capitol in January 2021 as an "insurrection." Could it be they realize their grip on this nation is weakening and that only lies can sustain it?—Ed.]

## WRONG ABOUT KHAZARS

The article in the May/June issue of TBR by Arthur Kemp titled "Genetics: The Triumph of Science Over Ideology" was very good on the issue of different races, and particularly good on the an-

cient history of the spread of the White race.

However, he is very biased and wrong in his reasoning for rejecting the Khazar origins of the Ashkenazi Jews. According to his reasoning, because there appears to be no DNA available to trace Khazar Jews as being linked to Ashkenazi Jews, then there is no evidence that it is true.

However, the proof about the Khazars becoming the Ashkenazi Jews is well documented in the *Columbia Encyclopedia* and the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

The origins of the Ashkenazi (Khazar) Jews were clearly north of the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea in the Khazar Empire. They were a Yiddish-speaking people—not Hebrew speaking—who converted to the Jewish religion in the 8th century. They were not Hebrews and were not Semitic.

Kemp also makes the claim that because the Ashkenazi and Sephardic Jews share some genetic ancestry, that it is impossible for there to have been a Khazar origin to the Ashkenazi Jews. That is like saying that because a German person mixed with a French person that one or the other could not have existed prior to the mixture.

[Kemp's] DNA analysis and criticism of what he calls the "Khazar theory" are deeply flawed.

He is also wrong in understanding who the Jews are. He seems to think that the Jews are ancient Israel, and that they are Semites. The Ashkenazi Jews obviously have a different origin than the Sephardic Jews.

However, even the Sephardic Jews are not related to Israel for the most part because they were predominantly Pharisee Edomites.

**Roy T.  
Oregon**

## COMMENT FROM KEMP

Thank you for your comments. I know that it is hard to have one's long-held beliefs challenged, particularly if they are linked to one's religious beliefs. But, if we are dedicated to the truth, we have to face the facts.

So, with all due respect to your beliefs, I must respond to your comments

# MORE LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Continued from page 75

point by point.

Mr. T writes: "According to his reasoning, because there appears to be no DNA available to trace Khazar Jews as being linked to Ashkenazi Jews, then there is no evidence that it is true." This is a self-defeating point. There is indeed no DNA evidence linking the Khazars to Ashkenazi Jews. This is precisely what I wrote, and, thus, I surmise we can agree on this.

Mr. T writes: "However, the proof about the Khazars becoming the Ashkenazi Jews is well documented in the *Columbia Encyclopedia* and the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*."

The Khazar theory has in fact been around since at least 1808. But it has always been a theory, and always without definite proof. To quote the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, to which you refer:

"Textual witnesses dating from the 9th and 10th centuries claim the Khazars adopted Judaism in the 8th century. These texts are not without problems, however, and lack of archaeological or other physical evidence indicating a mass conversion has called both the extent and historicity of this conversion into doubt." (See "Khazar," in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.)

It is precisely to test the veracity of this theory that scientists have resorted to using the completely objective science of genetics. DNA, that ultimate, objective and final truth, has shown that there is no genetic evidence to support the Khazar theory.

This is not the first time that genetics has definitively overturned some previously believed theory.

A good example is the role of Neanderthals in human history. Previously, it was believed—because the skeletal evidence was so overwhelming—that the racially distinct Neanderthals had been wiped out by the arrival of *Homo sapiens* in Europe.

Genetics has however shown that all races—except Africans—display legacy Neanderthal genetics. This means that there had to have been a small amount of mixing with Neanderthals

before they were wiped out.

The previous theory—that Neanderthals were exterminated through some event and vanished, like other *Homo erectus* types—has therefore been disproven by the same genetic science which has also now definitely disproven any genetic link between Khazars and Ashkenazi Jews.

Mr. T writes: "The origins of the Ashkenazi (Khazar) Jews were clearly north of the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea in the Khazar Empire. They were a Yiddish-speaking people—not Hebrew speaking—who converted to the Jewish religion in the 8th century. They were not Hebrews and were not Semitic."

Unfortunately, this is incorrect. Firstly, as we agree, there is no genetic evidence linking modern Jews to the Khazars. As I pointed out in the article, there is not even an actual "Khazar race" either, as they were a Turkic people who themselves were of highly mixed racial origins.

Secondly, your assertion that the Khazars spoke "Yiddish" is not true.

The Khazars, as a Turkic people, spoke Turkic, as can be verified by examining the linguistic evidence.

Yiddish is in fact a corrupted mix of German and Hebrew (Yid = *Jüden*; Deutsch = German; Yiddish = Jewish-German), and was developed by Jews living in Central Europe and Germany between the 9th and the 12th centuries.

For this reason, Yiddish contains a huge number of words of German origin. A few well-known examples will demonstrate this:

- The Yiddish word "mensch," meaning man, or good man, is taken directly from the German word "mensch."
- The Yiddish word "mazel," as in "mazel tov," means good luck. It is taken directly from the German word of the same meaning, "massel."
- The Yiddish phrase "oy vey," ("oh, woe"), is taken directly from the German phrase "oh weh."
- The Yiddish word "schlep," meaning a tedious effort, or to drag or haul something, is taken directly from the German "schleppen."
- The Yiddish phrase "oy gevalt" (also spelled "gevald"), meaning "oh

violence," is taken directly from the German "gewalt."

Etymologically, therefore, Yiddish is a combination of German and Hebrew.

Furthermore, Mr. T's assertion that the Khazars were a Yiddish-speaking people, not Hebrew-speaking, needs some clarification.. The Hebrew alphabet is the written language of Yiddish. This is an undeniable fact.

Mr. T writes: "Kemp also makes the claim that because the Ashkenazi and Sephardic Jews share some genetic ancestry, that it is impossible for there to have been a Khazar origin to the Ashkenazi Jews. That is like saying that because a German person mixed with a French person that one or the other could not have existed prior to the mixture."

You have misread my original article.

Nowhere at all do I say, or even suggest, that the Khazar theory is flawed "because the Ashkenazi and Sephardic Jews share some genetic ancestry." I wrote that DNA shows that Ashkenazi and Sephardic Jews share about 60% or 70% genetic commonality, and that Ashkenazi Jews are differentiated from Sephardic Jews by the amount of European ancestry.

That is all, and at no stage did I suggest that this was a reason why the Khazar theory was untrue. It is in fact the total lack of DNA evidence linking all Jews to the "Khazars" which is the reason why the Khazar theory cannot be proven.

Mr. T writes: "His DNA analysis and criticism of what he calls the 'Khazar theory' are deeply flawed."

I have not conducted any "DNA analysis" myself—that is the preserve of the genetic scientists in laboratories, and I have never claimed to be one of them. All I have done is quote the evidence that biological scientists have produced and, as detailed in the article, that genetic evidence shows no support for the Khazar theory.

Mr. T writes: "He is also wrong in understanding who the Jews are. He seems to think that the Jews are ancient Israel, and that they are Semites."

The archaic and modern genetic ev-

idence clearly shows that the DNA of both Ashkenazi and Sephardic Jews clusters precisely along with the other Semites, centered around the Saudi Arabian Peninsula.

Please look once again at the autosomal DNA chart in my article and you will see this clearly. In fact, DNA has shown that the Semites, once thought to be more of a linguistic group, have clearly defined genetic markers that allow them to cluster all by themselves in the genetic/racial tables.

It is this “DNA clustering” effect that produces the physical appearance we see before us as “race,” and, therefore, Semites do form a separate race (one of seven major world races, as defined by this genetic clustering).

Jews—Ashkenazi and Sephardic alike—are, most certainly, genetically speaking, Semitic, as the DNA clustering clearly shows.

On this point, it needs to be made clear that Jews are just one tribe of Semites, and, that, genetically, they are part of a much larger racial group, the purest strains of which are to be found centered in present-day Saudi Arabia.

For anyone who knows the history of Islam, this latter fact will come as no surprise, as most of Mohammed’s earliest followers in Medina were Jews who he converted to his interpretation of the Semitic religion.

After studying a broad representation of Jewish phenotypes, Ashkenazi and Sephardic, and then comparing them to other Semites (such as those found in Saudi Arabia and many other Semitic nations), one can see this relatedness.

This genetic similarity, and thus physical resemblance, is, for example, one of the reasons why the Israeli secret service is able to operate so effectively in Palestinian areas.

It is also the reason why there have been cases of Jews in Israel attacking other Jews in the mistaken belief that the victims were Arabs. (See “Israeli soldiers kill Jewish man after mistaking him for a Palestinian ‘terrorist’ in Jerusalem,” *National Post*, October 22, 2015.)

Mr. T writes: “The Ashkenazi Jews obviously have a different origin than the Sephardic Jews.”

Every modern scientific test proves they do not. As detailed here and in my original article, the genetics show very clearly that they have a similar origin

and only differ from each other by the amount of European input into the Ashkenazi gene pool. I cannot change this genetic reality.

Mr. T writes: “However, even the Sephardic Jews are not related to Israel for the most part because they were predominantly Pharisee Edomites.”

I have no desire to engage in a theological discussion as all faiths are precisely that—based on “faith” that something is true, rather than absolute proof. This is in fact why religions are called “faiths.”

All I would say here is that my “faith” is grounded in biological reality, and nothing else. I hope this response gives you some additional points to consider, and I wish you all the best in your endeavors to find the truth.

**ARTHUR KEMP**  
*Via email*

## POWER OF THE ROTHSCHILDS

The May/June issue presented Part 2 of an essay series by my fellow TBR writer Antonius Patrick, whose writings I greatly admire, titled “The Vatican, the Rothschilds & Usury: A Paradox.” I am always interested in the Rothschilds for their immense influence upon our entire world as the wealthiest Jewish banking family dynasty, and their dealings with the Vatican revealed but one more area of influence I had not confirmed.

However, I must disagree with the final section of the essay, “Financial Dominance.” It states: “[A]s aristocracies began to wane and democratic-republican nation-states began their ascent, the financial power and influence of the Rothschilds also declined. ... As European princes’ power began to be usurped by legislative assemblies and their elected chief executives and presidents, the Rothschilds lost their main source of income.”

Perhaps ... yet they established new sources of income in this New World Order they helped to create. It was the Rothschild agent on Wall Street, Jacob Schiff, who funded the Bolshevik Jews who displaced Tsar Nicholas II and his family in Russia. Later it was a Rothschild agent, Robert Whaley-Cohen, president of British Shell Oil, a Rothschild holding, who offered a destitute Winston Churchill 50,000 pounds and a cottage on a Rothschild estate in 1936, grooming him thereafter to be their warmongering

prime minister against Adolf Hitler and National Socialist Germany. Why?

Hitler had instituted an international system of barter exchange that excised Jewish bankers such as the Rothschilds from providing loans for international exchange, threatening the entire Rothschild plan for world domination.

Hitler also imprisoned five Rothschilds starting soon after the Anschluss re-unification of Germany and Austria in the spring of 1938, first arresting Louis Rothschild of the Vienna branch of the Rothschild empire, and confiscating the assets of this bank for the nations and peoples of Germany and Austria, from which they had largely been stolen. The Rothschilds, however, had more of their enormous wealth secure in Britain, France and elsewhere. [See “Hitler Against the Rothschilds,” TBR, September/October 2021.—Ed.]

Even before that, the Rothschilds of Britain and France owned one of the seven out of eight Jewish banking family dynasties that established the Federal Reserve in the United States in 1913. At the time, the Rothschilds had intermarried among most of the other banking families. The Federal Reserve system funneled more wealth to the Rothschilds and their extended family members than it is possible to calculate.

This occurred after the period Mr. Patrick claims the Rothschilds’ fortune and power were in decline. The Rothschild stake in the Federal Reserve graft was far from their only central bank operation, as they already had the Bank of “England,” and they went on to establish more throughout Europe and the world. So, not only did the Rothschilds’ wealth and power not decline after the fall of the aristocracies, the Rothschilds themselves participated in the displacement of the aristocracies, the establishment of the “democracies,” and the expansion of their profiteering on the new forms of government.

Adolf Hitler and the National Socialist Germans were the glaring exception. This was the main reason the Rothschilds enlisted much of the world against this threat to their plans for national financial debt peonage and, finally, absolute global domination.

It looks today as if the Rothschilds and their inter-married Jewish banking clan is more wealthy and powerful than

**Continued on page 78**

## Continued from page 77

ever. I have yet to mention how Rothschild Inc., led by Wilbur Ross, who is also Jewish, bailed out a bankrupt Donald Trump in the 1990s as a “troubled asset,” then, similar to Churchill, groomed him to be their future president on behalf of international Jewish banking, Goldman Sachs and Israel. Streets in Israel are named after Rothschilds. They provided the money for the Jewish Land Fund that bought land from under Palestinians to pre-establish settlements exclusively for Jews in the region.

Mr. Patrick references a book sold by TBR titled *Five Men of Frankfurt* by Jewish author Marcus Eli Ravage as his source for the claim of Rothschild wealth and power decline. I find I cannot trust such a Jewish author on these matters. I believe it is more likely he is more loyal historically to his wealthy kinsmen, not to honest history.

I have a copy of that book published by Ostara Publications—an impeccable source for hard-to-find books—and sold by TBR, but have not had time to read it yet. But, given what else I know about Rothschild wealth and power today, I expect I will find it strategically obscuring and possibly whitewashing the Rothschilds. The same can be said many times about Niall Ferguson’s books on the subject.

**KARL HAEMERS**  
*Via email*

## CONSPIRACY THEORIES

When I was a young man, an “old guy” turned me on to *American Free Press* (AFP) newspaper and THE BARNES REVIEW. I used to visit the AFP offices in D.C. every year during the Pro-Life March. The “old guy” gave me many issues and books. Now I am the “old guy”!

Recently, when getting a coffee here in “Marxachusetts,” I overheard a young couple speaking about conspiracy theories. I told them that almost all the things I had been told over the years that were alleged to be untrustworthy conspiracies turned out to be true. I suggested they read G. Edward Griffin’s *The Creature From Jekyll Island: A Second Look at the Federal Reserve*. I told them there is a connection to our beautiful New England island home. The main bridge is named after A. Piatt Andrew, a former Harvard professor

whose favorite student was Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

**TONY PUCCIO**  
**Massachusetts**

## EYE-OPENING ISSUE

The May/June 2023 edition of THE BARNES REVIEW was the best issue I’ve read since I began subscribing. Every article was top-notch and worth a read—even the letters section and the ads were compelling.

John Wear’s article on Julius Streicher was an eye-opener. I never knew the man’s history before. I could say the same about Lt. Gen. Anton Dostler in Marc Roland’s piece about Operation Ginny. What a sad end for a disciplined and professional officer. The photo of Dostler in uniform while receiving the Last Rites just before his execution is remarkable.

Another priceless photo that caught my eye was the one of George Lincoln Rockwell confronting Martin Luther King Jr. on page 23.

John Friend’s article on the “mass graves” hoax that took place in Canada is exceedingly well-written. Talk about fake news. That article needs to be read alongside Rémi Tremblay’s “Truth and Reconciliation” and the “True History of Canada’s Christian Martyrs.” While baseless lies are spread by the media about non-existent mass graves at Catholic schools, Tremblay’s article details the truth regarding Canada’s Christian history and the enormous sacrifices made by the heroic and honorable men who gave their lives to save the souls of the very people who murdered them.

Finally, I always read the “Letters” section of every issue and thoroughly enjoyed the contributions made by David Lang and David L. Vise. Also, Vise’s extraordinary, lengthy follow-up letter, which appears on TBR’s website—[www.BarnesReview.com](http://www.BarnesReview.com)—made its point. It’s a marvelous recitation of little-known facts concerning the Catholic Church. I urge everyone to read it.

**MIKE MAINS**  
*Via email*

[That 3,200-word missive from Mr. Vise was too long to include as a letter, so the editors decided to run it on our website where length is not a concern. However, we must admit, we have completely broken our longstanding rule that letters must not be more than 300

words to be published unedited. Hence the reason our “Letters” section has been expanded to five pages for this September/October issue.—Ed.]

## THE FIRST 1,000 YEARS

*Anno Domini: A Short History of the First Millennium A.D.: An Experiment in Chronological Revisionism* by Laurent Guyenot was released March 2023 and is available on Amazon.com. I just finished reading this 175-page book. It surveys and highlights the work of various archeologists and skeptical historians who question the official chronology of the first 1,000 years of the Christian era. It is an intriguing read that makes the reader think and question: “How do we know what we think we know about the first millennium?” This might be a topic of interest to some TBR readers. I do not know if TBR has ever touched on the issue of first millennium chronology.

Perhaps, someone on the TBR staff might want to take a look at this book and possibly note this work in a future edition?

**LARRY Z. BURDOIN**  
**Texas**

## WILL WE EVER LEARN?

Contrary to popular religious opinion and propaganda, Christianity is—at best—only partially of Jewish offspring. While we often hear of “Judeo-Christianity,” the fact of the matter is that there are profound differences between the two religions.

Even today, Jews believe in *Lex Talionis*, or “eye-for-an-eye” justice. With New Testament Christians the moral touchstone is to “turn the other cheek” (Matthew 5:39) and practice forgiveness when it comes to interpersonal justice.

Furthermore, the main text of modern rabbinic Judaism is the Talmud (not the Torah) which instructs Jews that they are a Chosen People, a literal “master race,” and that all other races are sub-human and were put on Earth to serve them. They also believe that they have manifest destiny over the land of Palestine.

Finally, modern Jews are taught to believe that Jesus was a contemptible heretic and is boiling in excrement in an unredeemable purgatory for turning away from Judaism. Try telling this to a naive “Judeo-Christian.” It should also

be added that the Talmud encourages Jews to lie to Gentiles about what the Talmud really espouses. If Gentiles knew what strict Judaism teaches covertly about Gentiles, non-Jews would be appalled that they are referred to as "Judeo-Christians."

Furthermore, most Jews are not taught to believe in an afterlife, hence their focus on success and achievement in this temporal life.

The bottom line is that the phrase "Judeo-Christian" is, at its root, a self-contradiction so that, going forward, Christians should only speak of the "Christian" moral and religious tradition.

Regarding famous Jewish butchers down through history, this would include, in the Torah, the religious sanctioned genocide against the Amorites (Deuteronomy 2:34) and Midianites (Numbers 31:17) as instructed by Moses as well as Moses's celebration of the murder of the first-born sons of ancient Egyptians now celebrated at Passover.

For the sake of brevity, to skip to the 20th century, this list would include Lavrenty Beria (Stalin's most influential and longest-serving police chief and leader of the NKVD), Lazar Kaganovich (overseer of the Holodomor), Leon Trotsky and Felix Dzerzhinsky (overseers of the Red Terror). Homicidal prime ministers of Israel include Menachem Begin, Ariel Sharon and Benjamin Netanyahu, to name but a few.

Do not forget the Israel-first neocon national security advisors to President George W. Bush. This included Richard Pearle, Paul Wolfowitz and Eliot Abrams. These neocons later publicly admitted that they manipulated the easily malleable Bush to invade Iraq, and convinced President Barack Obama to "intervene" in Libya using the U.S. military as Israel's willing proxy.

This resulted in the innocent deaths of millions of fellow Gentiles.

Currently, the United States is supporting Jewish Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky—the man responsible for violating the Minsk Accords which precipitated the Russo-Ukrainian conflict. This stupid war has led to the needless deaths of hundreds of thousands of Christian soldiers.

Will we ever learn?

**VAUGHN KLINGENBERG**  
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## FAMILY VALUES

I have been debating for some time now whether to renew my subscription to TBR. One of the reasons is that you preach too much about religion and family values. Family values don't work. In addition, I cannot fathom that you believe Victor Thorn killed himself.

**CHRISTIAN CURETON**  
**Texas**

[I do believe family values are important. Just look what happens, for instance, to those children, White and Black, who do not have a father in the home. However, in reviewing past issues of TBR, I do not see where we have concentrated undue attention on family values. Some might say we should talk about the topic even more.

As for the suicide of prolific writer Victor Thorn, whose books *The Holocaust Hoax Exposed* and *The Hillary (and Bill)* trilogy, to name but four, were absolutely groundbreaking and surely made him many enemies, I will reveal here for the first time in print the last phone call I had with Victor.

In very late July 2016, Victor called to tell me how much he had enjoyed working with me at *American Free Press* and THE BARNS REVIEW. I jokingly replied that this sounded like some kind of a goodbye. He did not chuckle.

The conversation turned to a discussion of suicide. The husband of a friend of my mother's had recently killed himself by placing a pistol in his mouth and blowing his brains out, literally, in his study. His wife was traumatized by the scene. One can imagine what she found on the walls. Could she ever get that horrible image out of her mind?

I told him that if I were ever to contemplate suicide—which I assure you I won't as I have way too much work to complete, so much so that I doubt I can accomplish it all even if I were to live to be 100—I would take a bottle of pills. Nice and clean. No mess for the wife to clean up or images seared into the brain.

He replied and I quote: "I would blow my head off. That's a man's way out."

Shortly thereafter, that is exactly what happened.

Victor had his own cosmology. He believed that his life revolved around the number eight, and that several other prominent Americans also had lives that revolved around the number eight. One was Elvis Presley. Thorn was born in

1962 ( $6 + 2 = 8$ ). Presley was born on January 8, 1935 ( $3 + 5 = 8$ ). Both died on the eighth month of the year. In addition, reports are that Thorn was 54 when he died. He did die on his birthday, but he knew exactly at what time of the day he was going to turn 54. He killed himself when he was still 53 ( $5 + 3 = 8$ ).

If you were to read some of his more esoteric books dealing with worldwide beliefs about the afterlife, you might gain some insight into Victor's own complicated religious beliefs.

In his mind, there was a "perfect time to die," and he had this planned long before any of us realized just how serious he was about his own unique cosmological theories.

There is a lot more, including assurances from his best friends and family members—those who knew him best—and a suicide note by his own hand.

You can accuse me of covering up a murder if you like or allege that the Clintons had him knocked off or Mossad hitmen assassinated him (he had certainly irritated the Zionist crowd with his books tying the events of 9/11 to the state of Israel), or that he killed himself for some other reason, perhaps to protect loved ones, but that does not jibe with what I know. Could I be wrong? Maybe.

But believe me: AFP and TBR could have made a mint claiming that Victor had been killed for books we had published. But I believe that is untrue.

For more, purchase a trilogy of Victor's writings I assembled myself to honor his life, his work and his legacy titled, simply, *Thorn*. TBR subscribers can purchase this entire 1,000-page three-volume set for \$60 plus \$8 S&H inside the U.S. at [AmericanFreePress.net](http://AmericanFreePress.net) Purchase *Holocaust Hoax Exposed* from BarnesReview.com for \$20 plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. A portion of the proceeds from the Holocaust book go to his son to whom Victor left all his copyright protections.—Paul Angel, Editor.]

## Email Us Your Letters!

Email your thoughtful letters to [Paul@BarnesReview.org](mailto:Paul@BarnesReview.org) or mail to TBR Letters Dept., P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Please include your phone number if we have any questions.

